

Britain faces reprisals for sanction view

By Paul Valley

The likelihood of some kind of reprisal against Britain by black Commonwealth states was increased yesterday when Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, made it plain that despite the rhetoric of the EEC summit agreement last week the British Government was still reluctant to implement any economic sanctions against South Africa.

Black Commonwealth leaders, including Sir Sunny Ramphak, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, issued statements which revealed an increasing lack of patience with the present position of the Government.

At the same time Sir Geoffrey, in the teeth of the limited undertaking of the EEC summit last week, continued to maintain that any form of sanctions against South Africa was not what the Thatcher Government thought desirable.

There was an increasing note of irritation in the comments of the Commonwealth leaders. Sir Sunny condemned the three-month breathing space which Mrs Thatcher won for the South African Government at last week's summit in The Hague.

The Commonwealth would have no part of the EEC's equivocation over apartheid, he said, en route to his native Guyana to attend a meeting of Caribbean heads of government.

"The Community's deci-

sion... was both misguided and contradictory and the world, including many Europeans, will not acquiesce in it," he said.

It is known that last week the Commonwealth Secretary met the Queen in a routine

Between 15,000 and 20,000 people yesterday attended a rally in Soweto called by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader. It was the biggest political rally in South Africa since the state of emergency was declared.

Page 5

Zulu plea 5
Howe mission 5
Malcolm Fraser 16

pre-summit briefing and warned her of the worries of member nations and the danger to the unity of the Commonwealth from the position of the Thatcher government.

He is said to have emphasized the possibility of retaliatory measures against Britain.

Some reports maintain that he actually asked the Queen to intervene and ask Mrs Thatcher to think again and that the Queen responded with some sympathy.

In Zambia, President Kaunda said on Saturday that he was beginning to suspect that some Western leaders were refusing to impose sanctions because they were motivated by racism.

Mr Kaunda has said in the past that he would pull Zam-

bia out of the Commonwealth if the British Government did not agree to sanctions at the next meeting of Commonwealth states in London in August.

Yesterday Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, who was in Lusaka to meet the Zambian president after his four-day visit to South Africa, said: "I don't think it would be fair to assume that it's bluff or anything like that."

Domestic sources in London were yesterday reporting mounting dissatisfaction among leading members of the 49 nations of the Commonwealth.

Countries like Nigeria and India were privately said to be murmuring about the possibility of imposing trade and business restrictions on British companies which, in many cases, enjoy privileged status in Commonwealth countries.

Other member states were speaking of breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain or at least lowering the levels of diplomatic representation.

The matter is expected to come to a head at the Commonwealth mini-summit in London early in August.

The irritation of the Commonwealth leaders will only be fuelled by Sir Geoffrey Howe's comments yesterday.

In an interview on BBC Radio 4, he said of the South African Government: "We

Continued on page 20, col 3



Jose Brown, above Diego Maradona, scoring Argentina's first goal against West Germany

Argentina defeat Germany in final

ARGENTINA 3 WEST GERMANY 2

Argentina are the new World Cup champions after beating West Germany 3-2 in a fiercely competitive final in the Azteca Stadium in Mexico City yesterday.

An error by Schuster, the German goalkeeper and captain, let down his side's tactical planning when he misjudged a free-kick allowing Brown, the Argentinean number five, to head into an empty net after 22 minutes.

And after 56 minutes Valdano completed a 20-yard run to side-foot the ball past the advancing Schuster.

But after 75 minutes Rumenigo pulled a goal back for the Germans, side-footing in from close range after a corner.

Moments later Voeller equalized with a header after another corner.

But with only six minutes to go, Barrachaga for Argentina broke through the German defence to score the third and winning goal.

A total of seven players made it into the referee's book, including Maradona and Matthaus, with four yellow cards being shown in a frantic last 10 minutes.

The South Americans enjoyed most of the attacking play in a tense first half, proving more than a one-man team as Maradona's immense talents were kept in check by Matthaus.

Maradona's failure to score made England's Gary Lineker the top scorer in the competition.

Early in the game the Germans had a penalty claim disallowed when the powerful Briegleb went down on the edge of the penalty area.

Report, page 40

Soviet leader writes to Reagan Gorbachov offers deal on missiles

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov has written to President Reagan offering a compromise to speed up agreement on intermediate nuclear forces. The Soviet leader has hinted that the US could leave some of its Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe and elsewhere if the Soviet Union was allowed to keep an equal number in Europe and Asia.

Administration officials said the offer was promising. Mr Reagan received the letter last Monday and has asked arms control experts to give him their reactions when he returns from holiday in California in two weeks.

The Soviet offer could allow West European worries about removing all the new US weapons employed in accordance with the 1979 Nato decision. The US and the Soviet Union have suggested recently going back to the so-called "zero option," with the elimination of all medium range weapons in Europe. But they have disagreed on what to do about Soviet SS20 missiles in Asia, and about British and French missiles.

The Reagan Administration has been under pressure to respond positively to a number of recent arms control proposals. Congress and the Western allies have reacted sharply to the abandonment of the Salt 2 arms treaty, and congressional committees

have voted for sharp cutbacks in Mr Reagan's budget for the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Washington also knows that Mr Gorbachov is under pressure not to hold another summit meeting unless he can demonstrate some progress in the arms talks. Officials here said his letter was "positive" and "practical," some adding it was almost "plaintive" in the references to the compromises he has made and is willing to make in the future.

The Soviet leader said the summit would be a waste of time without "concrete achievements" in limiting intermediate weapons.

Intermediate weapons are seen as the easiest area in which the Geneva talks could make progress. The present position is that the US has proposed the weapons' complete elimination, whereas Moscow has said it would destroy its SS20s in Europe while freezing those in Asia at the current total of 170. Moscow also wants British and French nuclear forces to be frozen at 140 and not modernized. Previously it had demanded that they be included in the total to be reduced.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, expressed frustration at the weekend over the Soviet refusal to set a date for talks leading to a summit.

Arts Council meet on Hall-Nunn row

By Gavin Bell Arts Correspondent

Senior directors of the Arts Council are holding an emergency meeting today to discuss a report that the heads of the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company may resign over allegations that they amassed personal fortunes while their theatres were dependent on public subsidies.

The meeting was convened by Mr Luke Rittner, secretary general of the council, after a report in *The Sunday Times* that Sir Peter Hall, of the National, and Mr Trevor Nunn, of the RSC, had profited from their positions to become multi-millionaires while showing a lack of commitment to the institutions.

Mr Rittner declined to comment yesterday, although a statement may be issued after today's private discussions. The council is channelling £13million of public funds to the two theatres this year.

The council was now holding an inquiry into all aspects of theatre funding, and it did not wish to pre-empt its findings. He added that the council had every confidence in the companies' boards of directors.

However, a highly placed drama source told *The Times* that there had been discontent for some time from within both subsidized theatres and from associated organizations about a "highly unsatisfactory" situation. There was no doubt that both

Continued on page 20, col 1

Branson captures the Blue Riband

By Nicholas Beeson

Mr Richard Branson captured the Blue Riband title for the fastest Atlantic crossing when his power boat, Challenger II, raced past the finishing line off the Isles of Scilly at 7.34 yesterday evening.

Mr Branson and his five-man crew made maritime history by recording a time of three days, eight hours, 31 minutes, cutting two hours, nine minutes off the previous record, set 34 years ago by the American cruise liner the SS United States.

A small flotilla of pleasure craft from the ports of St Mary's in the Scillies greet Challenger by blowing foghorns as the vessel shot past the line at the Bishop Rock lighthouse, eight miles south-west of the island.

When Challenger II crossed the finishing line, Mr Branson unravelled the six-foot-long blue pennant to fly from the boat's masthead. The Blue Riband emblem is the symbol of the fastest transatlantic vessel. Moments before, he said: "We are throwing down the gauntlet for anyone else to make a transatlantic challenge and try to beat it."

Mr Branson's girlfriend, Miss Joan Templeman, his daughter Holly, aged four, his son Sam, aged one, and his parents and grandmother were on hand at the quayside in St Mary's to greet the 72ft vessel.

Mr Edward Branson, the entrepreneur's father, said that Challenger could have knocked more time off the record if it had not been dogged by engine and weather problems. In the final stages the boat had to make a 30-mile detour to avoid bad weather.

Challenger II's engine problem began on Friday when the fuel tanks became contaminated with sea water and two engineers, Mr Stephen Lawes and Mr Eckhard Rastig, worked around the clock to keep fuel lines open.

The boat lost nine hours because of the contamination and new fuel filters were dropped by parachute from an RAF Nimrod.

But Challenger's progress was again dogged by heavy seas which at times forced the boat to reduce speed to 34 knots from its 50-knot maximum. The next hurdle was a tricky night-time refuelling with the Irish Navy vessel LE Aofia. The Irish sailors managed to complete the operation in 30 minutes.

Challenger II's crossing has rekindled interest in the 148-year-old challenge.

The title originates from the blue ensign of the British Order of the Garter, when it was first established in 1836 by the steamer Great Western which crossed from Bristol to New York in 15 days.

Tebbit losing Tory support

By Philip Webster and Richard Evans

Mr Norman Tebbit has suffered a severe loss of support among Conservative MPs, who, only a year ago, regarded him as the natural successor to Mrs Margaret Thatcher as leader of the Conservative Party.

At the same time, Mr Kenneth Baker, who entered the Cabinet less than a year ago, has emerged as the leading contender to take the party leadership, if the contest to replace Mrs Thatcher takes place after the next general election.

These were the key findings of a survey conducted by *The Times* last week of three-quarters of the Conservative backbench intake of 1983.

Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Peter Walker are the leading candidates to replace Mrs Thatcher, in the highly unlikely circumstance of the leadership becoming vacant before the next general election.

Last year, a similar survey gave Mr Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative party, 52 per cent support and a massive lead over all other contenders. *The Times* last week interviewed 75 of the Conservative MPs who first entered parliament in 1983.

Only 16 per cent of those stating preferences - a handful were undecided or refused to co-operate - said they would back Mr Tebbit as Mrs Thatcher's successor, if her position became available during the next parliament. The same figure said they would support him in the event of an earlier contest.

Most of those switching votes from Mr Tebbit have done so with reluctance. But they were virtually unanimous in declaring, with sadness, their belief that he is no longer the force he was before the Brighton bombing at the 1984 party conference.

Few believe he has made a full recovery from the physical injuries and emotional trauma of the attack, which also left his wife paralysed.

But there was also a strong belief that Mr Tebbit's abrasive style has had its day and the party would be ready for a new, softer image. More than one MP also spoke of a bitterness in Mr Tebbit which they had not previously noticed.

"I think the bomb at Brighton has taken rather too much out of him. It has put a bitterness into him that was not there before," one MP said. Another remarked: "I was a Tebbit man until the day he wound up a serious Commons debate on the plight of the inner cities and tried to use his speech to knock hell out of the Militant Tendency."

The Times survey confirms the rumours that have been

Continued on page 20, col 8

Tomorrow

Forgotten no longer: the illness that stirred two nations



Tonight, the Prince of Wales hears how the huge response to an award-winning series in *The Times* on schizophrenia, the forgotten illness, has led to a major national initiative. Tomorrow, Marjorie Wallace, who wrote the series, reports on John Hinckley, the schizophrenic who tried to kill President Reagan

US seeking links with black leaders

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Reagan administration has begun a top level reassessment of US policies towards South Africa and is working closely with Britain to put pressure on Pretoria to begin talks to end the mounting violence in the country.

Senior administration officials said Washington would try to strengthen its ties to black leaders in South Africa. It had already quietly established indirect contact with the banned African National Congress.

The policy review comes amid mounting frustration here at the hard line stance of President Botha, who rejected a personal appeal from President Reagan for restraint. At the same time pressure in Congress is mounting to impose tough punitive sanctions on South Africa.

While continuing to oppose sanctions, the administration is now actively seeking a dialogue with South African opposition groups - black and white. Britain is playing a key role as an intermediary. Washington has received a full report of the British Govern-

ment's talks with Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, and has kept in close touch over the report compiled by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group.

However, suggestions that Sir Geoffrey Howe the Foreign Secretary, is to come here for talks with Mr George Schultz, the Secretary of State, before going to South Africa to try to mediate could not be confirmed.

Britain said no timetable had yet been set for what might do and administration officials said yesterday there were no plans for the US to use him as an intermediary to shuttle between South Africa and the black front line states.

There have been calls here and in Europe for the despatch of a special envoy. Senator Richard Lugar, the Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Nancy Kassebaum had called on President Reagan to send an emissary in the same way as he did to former President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, but the White House has turned down the idea.

Benn policy 'sabotage' charge

Labour leaders are angry over what they see as an attempt by Mr Tony Benn to sabotage the party's plans for industrial relations law changes to improve the rights of workers (Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent, writes).

Although the proposals are at an early stage, senior figures on both the left and right of the labour movement are in broad agreement with plans which would require unions to hold pre-strike ballots and regular secret ballots for union executives.

Union members denied a

pre-strike ballot or an opportunity to vote for their executive could complain to an independent body.

The proposals - contained in a document *People at Work: New Rights, New Responsibilities* - received general endorsements at the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee last week, although there is still scope for considerable amendment.

Only Mr Benn and Mr Eric Heffer, the former Labour chairman, were reported to have put up strong opposition. Mr Benn is reported to have been arguing since then that

the document is worse than *In Place of Strife*. Mrs Barbara Castle's ill-fated proposals for placing restrictions on striking unions.

He is said to have claimed the proposals are so draconian that they would involve unions losing their tax relief and other legal benefits if they refuse to hold a ballot.

"It is a scare campaign," a senior Labour source said last night. "As on so many other issues Mr Benn and Mr Heffer are out of step with their colleagues on the Left and they are trying to stir up trouble."

Dealers make a killing from Stubbs

By Geraldine Norman

Three paintings by George Stubbs, the eighteenth-century painter, have been bought for a few hundred pounds in provincial sales over the past year and resold at Sotheby's for thousands.

Mr Mark Hancock, a picture dealer from west London, made the biggest killing. The "Dapple Grey Stallion in a Landscape" that he bought for £562 at an R H Ellis sale in Worthing last September secured £267,948 when it was sold by Sotheby's in New York three weeks ago.

Mr Hancock opted for New York so that the hurdle of acquiring an export licence would be out of the way by the time it was offered. It was bought by the Ledger Gallery of Bond Street and brought back to Britain.

Two little oil on paper



Detail from "Dapple Grey Stallion in a Landscape"

studies of foxhounds, which came up at Messinger, May and Baverstock of Godalming last October catalogued "English School", sold for £924.

The auctioneers refused to name the dealer who bought them but he is believed to be one who combs country sales and sells in London.

In Sotheby's London sale of March 12 one of the foxhound studies made £34,000 and the other £54,000. They were bought by Spink's of King Street, St James's.

Mr Hancock says that country sales are so full of fakes that "everyone gets neurotic about it". He had attended the

second sale where the foxhounds appeared but decided against them.

Mr John Nicholson of Messinger, May and Baverstock confirmed that the trade was represented in strength at his auction but the general feeling was against them. They came from a private owner.

The "Dapple Grey" had apparently belonged to the same family for a long time before appearing at the Ellis auction. It has a curious semi-circular inscription on the bottom of the picture which reads "Sons of Old Sterling P Stubbs". It had been badly cleaned recently, according to Mr Hancock.

After the sale he sold a half share to Mr Michael Rich of Marlborough and they collaborated in research. By the time the picture was consigned to Sotheby's its authenticity had been established.

Instalment deal for rate rebels

Rate-rebel councillors banned from Lambeth council in south London have been allowed to pay their £105,000 surcharge for "wilful misconduct" in interest-free instalments.

The deal worked out by lawyers was disclosed by the Audit Commission, which could not say how long the repayment period would be.

If councillors are found to have lost more than £2,000 through wilful misconduct they are charged for the loss and banned from all council office for five years. The deal is further evidence of the cautious approach to surcharge being taken by enforcement authorities.

Report, page 2

Tripods results

The list of honours degree awards from the University of Durham is published today. Also there are Cambridge Tripos results in Theological and Religious Studies Page 35

Home News	24	Letters	17
Overseas	5-18	Leaders	17
Arts	18-21	Obituary	18
Births, deaths, marriages	18	Performance	18
Business	21-25	Sold Home	4
Count	12-15	Sport	28
Crosswords	14-16	TV & Radio	29
Diary	16	Unemployment	25
Deaths	20	Weather	25
Features	14-16	Law Report	25
Law Report	25		

NOTHING TO REPAY FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS ONLY WITH A UK LOAN

Pay off all your bills NOW!

Settle your Credit Cards, H.P. Bank Loans etc. and all outstanding bills in one go - with usually, cash to spare and having one EASY MONTHLY PAYMENT

ONLY UK GIVE ALL THEIR CLIENTS UP TO 3 FREE REPAYMENTS

SORRY NO FOREIGNERS

<p>LOANS OVER £12,000</p> <p>3 PAYMENTS FREE</p> <p>NOTHING TO REPAY FOR 6 MONTHS</p> <p>EXAMPLE: £12,000 loan repaid over 6 months. Total cost of loan £12,000.00. Total cost of repayments £1,200.00. Total cost of loan £13,200.00.</p> <p>UK FINANCE £1298.07</p>	<p>LOANS OVER £8,000</p> <p>2 PAYMENTS FREE</p> <p>NOTHING TO REPAY FOR 5 MONTHS</p> <p>EXAMPLE: £8,000 loan repaid over 5 months. Total cost of loan £8,000.00. Total cost of repayments £800.00. Total cost of loan £8,800.00.</p> <p>UK FINANCE £576.92</p>	<p>LOANS OVER £4,000</p> <p>1 PAYMENT FREE</p> <p>NOTHING TO REPAY FOR 4 MONTHS</p> <p>EXAMPLE: £4,000 loan repaid over 4 months. Total cost of loan £4,000.00. Total cost of repayments £400.00. Total cost of loan £4,400.00.</p> <p>UK FINANCE £244.23</p>
---	--	---

ANY PURPOSE SECURED LOANS FOR HOMEOWNERS AND MORTGAGE PAYERS

- No fees charged
- Immediate decision given
- Written Quotations
- Self employed welcome
- Licensed lenders and brokers

TOTAL PEACE OF MIND Repayment Account Schemes and Life cover included automatically in all of our UK repayments

FOR FAST FRIENDLY SERVICE 0800 71 71 71 FREE

UK FINANCE LTD. OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 8.00 PM

Rate rebels to pay surcharge in interest-free instalments

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Ted Knight and his banned colleagues from Lambeth council in south London have been allowed to pay their £105,000 surcharge for "willful misconduct" in interest-free instalments.

The deal worked out by lawyers was disclosed by the Audit Commission, which could not say how long the repayment period would be.

The final size of the Lambeth bill will not be known until costs have been apportioned. If councillors are found to have lost more than £2,000 through willful misconduct they are surcharged for the loss and banned from all council office for five years. The deal is further evidence of the cautious approach to surcharge being taken by enforcement authorities dealing with councillors who are accused or suspected of willful misconduct in last year's abortive Labour rates rebellion.

In spite of pressure from MPs and councillors in other parties, auditors are in no hurry to claim all the money outstanding. They have focused so far on interest foregone when Labour members of some councils delayed fixing rates in the hope of extracting more cash from the Government.

Further action depends on the result of a complicated court case which is due to open a week from today. The 49 surcharged councillors from Liverpool are to appeal against rejection of an earlier appeal against an auditor's verdict that they had caused unnecessary losses through willful misconduct in the rates rebellion.

The Liverpool appellants include Mr Derek Hutton, deputy leader of Liverpool council, and Mr Tony Mulhearn, former president of the district party in the city, who are fighting expulsion from the Labour Party nationally.

Mr Knight and the surcharged Lambeth councillors decided in the spring that they could not afford to mount a similar appeal.

The outcome of the Liverpool case, which may not be known until the autumn, will determine whether auditors press surcharge demands against rebel Labour councillors in Sheffield and the London boroughs of Camden, Southwark, Greenwich and Islington. All joined in the rebellion last year but surrendered to government demands before Lambeth and Liverpool.

It is also uncertain whether auditors will pursue other losses alleged to have been incurred in Lambeth and Liverpool. They include, for example, an estimated extra £30,000 incurred in Lambeth for overtime payments to staff who had to process delayed rates demands.

Mr John Cartwright, SDP parliamentary spokesman on local government and a former Labour leader of Greenwich council, said yesterday: "I cannot see how the district auditor is prevented from stating that there is a prima facie case of willful misconduct in borough X simply because borough Y is appealing. I really think that the whole procedure has come out of this very badly."

Tory seeks new deal for inner cities

Inner cities will have to adopt more balanced multi-cultural policies to avoid fostering racial barriers and community ghettos, according to a report published today.

"The race issue in our inner cities and elsewhere has been exploited in two destructive ways, which instead of lowering barriers, have reinforced barriers and divided communities," the report's author, Mr Anthony Coombs, Conservative education spokesman with Birmingham City Council, said yesterday.

He said that over the past decade balanced policies for equal opportunities and the integration of ethnic minorities had been "hijacked" by socialists and soft-left professional multi-culturalists.

"Racial harmony will never be achieved in our inner cities, or anywhere else, unless we emphasize what we have in common, that is we are all British, Brummies, Mancunians, Liverpudlians, and not what divides us", Mr Coombs said.

In his report, Mr Coombs criticizes local authorities for promoting bilingual teaching in schools, saying it will extend cultural barriers.

He urges the Government to grant inner cities enterprise zone status and the opportunity to set up development corporations.

Inner cities are the debris of Britain's changing society, while they should be the nucleus of Britain's new industrial growth, he says.

Successful black and Asian businessmen should be promoted as models of success, and building societies should offer low-interest loans to homeowners who want to refurbish inner-city property.

Improving Our Inner Cities (Bow Publications, 240 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT; £4)



A milk lorry ploughing through floodwater which rose to four feet in parts of Torquay, Devon, yesterday. Thunderstorms and floods swept across south-west England and south-west Wales, cooling the heatwave that has covered Britain since last Thursday.

Torquay was worst affected by the floods. Roads were closed and town centre shops lost thousands of pounds of stock.

But most parts of England still basked in humid warmth throughout the day, with temperatures reaching the high seventies and low eighties.

Although the thunderstorms will spread today from the west of England, most central and eastern areas will still have warm, dry weather with plenty of sunshine, the London weather bureau said.

Forecast, page 20

By-election campaign

Tebbit after the cussed vote

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, will be hoping for some awkward customers tomorrow when he launches his party's campaign to overcome the habits of a lifetime and capture Newcastle-under-Lyme in the by-election on July 17.

The seat fell vacant after the resignation of Mr John Golding, the Labour right-winger who has forsaken Westminster to be the £33,000-a-year general secretary of the National Communications Union.

His wife and personal assistant, Llin, aged 53, was

promptly installed as his putative successor and a snap poll fixed for three weeks' time.

Mr Tebbit will be hoping that the native cussedness of this sedate North Staffordshire town may cause its residents to regard the whole affair as a hasty intrusion into the lazy days of summer and, for once, turn their backs on the family firm. It is a slim hope.

Mr Tebbit's champion is Mr Jim Nock, aged 51, a hotelier from Herne Bay and leader of Canterbury City Council.

No doubt, as he seeks to

overcome a 2,804-majority at the last election, the enthusiastically Thatcherite Mr Nock will be canvassing the bloody-minded vote by recalling Mr Golding's parting shot to his constituents: "There is no way I would have created a by-election Labour could lose."

Also hoping to prove him wrong is Mr Alan Thomas, aged 46, a college lecturer and CND supporter, who has just 17 days to shift the Alliance band wagon into top gear.

1983 general election: J. Golding, Lab, 21,210 (42.5%); A. Thomas, Lib, 12,426 (24.4%); N. Tebbit, Con, 14,368 (28.1%).

Cardinal's concern on ordination of women

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said yesterday that if the Church of England proceeded to the ordination of women to the priesthood, it would be a serious obstacle to its union with the Roman Catholic Church.

He said on TV's *Jonathan Dimbleby on Sunday* programme: "What worries me is not only that this issue is likely to make church unity more difficult between ourselves and the Anglican community, but I am very frightened that there is going to be a split in the Church of England itself and further fragmentation in the Church of England."

He said 75 per cent of the Christendom did not accept the ordination of women, and in his view, the Church had no mandate for change.

Leading article, page 13

Benefits cut 'hits mothers'

Thousands of women living on the lowest incomes would find their maternity benefits halved from next April under government proposals to cut the Maternity Allowance.

The universal £25 maternity grant will be abolished, also replaced by a means-test to payment of about £75. Battered women on supplementary benefit now also receive an average £168 to buy baby equipment, which they will lose under the new system.

Store cleared in acid alert

Safety officials were yesterday investigating an escape of sulphuric acid fumes from a factory in St Helier, Jersey.

A supermarket was evacuated and a hospital sealed off after the leak on Saturday. Residents were advised to stay indoors and trains on the Manchester to Liverpool line were stopped.

PC trial today

Police Constable Brian Chester, aged 35, who is charged with the manslaughter of John Shorthouse, aged five, goes on trial today. The boy died during a dawn raid by armed police on his family home in Barratts Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, last August.

Murder hunt

Police began a murder investigation after Mr Valentine Gleim, aged 81, and Mr Zigmund Strabava, aged 93, were found strangled in their rooms after yesterday at Somerville Hastings House, an old people's home in Stockwell, south London.

Picket trouble

Five people were arrested outside the News International plant at Wapping, east London, on Saturday night for public order offences when about 2,000 demonstrators picketed the plant.

Reading The Times overseas: Australia \$2.75; Canada \$2.75; Germany \$2.75; France \$2.75; Italy \$2.75; Japan \$2.75; New Zealand \$2.75; Norway \$2.75; Sweden \$2.75; Switzerland \$2.75; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia \$2.75.

HOW TWO BUCKETS, A RUBBER BALL AND SOME STRING GOT ERIC MURRAY HIS HOME BACK.

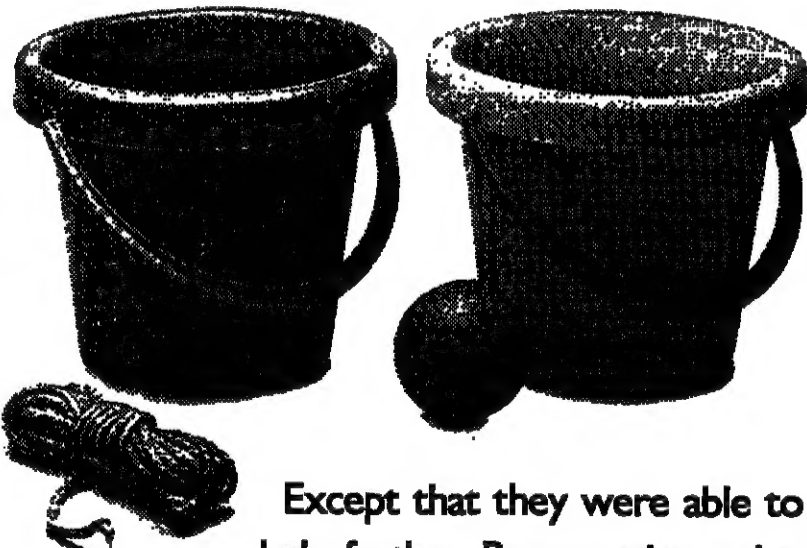
"It was February last year when I fell over. I've got arthritis, you see, and it's difficult to bend down. I dropped a tin of beans and fell trying to pick it up. Of course, then I couldn't get up. It was just me and the beans, stuck there on the floor."

In Britain, 189,000 old people can't get in and out of bed without help. 695,000 can't cope with stairs. 1,056,000 can't walk without help. One household in seven is inhabited by an old person living alone.

The consequences of frailty can be devastating to the old. A five inch kerbstone; turning a key; a patch of uneven ground; the ability to manage everyday obstacles like these can easily make the difference between living at home, or not.

Help the Aged funds Day Hospitals where people like Eric can receive the individual therapy to give them the ability and the confidence to retain their precious independence.

After treatment to improve balance and co-ordination, including practice in bending down and picking the ball from one bucket to another, he was confident enough to go home.



Except that they were able to help further. By wrapping string round it to thicken the handle, Eric can now hold a saucepan so he can eat hot food again.

The entire quality of life for millions of old people depends upon simple, practical measures like those the Day Hospital provides.

In addition Help the Aged supports Day Centres, helps fund minibuses, provides emergency alarm systems and supports hundreds of other projects to combat the loneliness, isolation and frailty that so many people suffer, just because they're old.

To find out more about our work, or to send a donation, please write to: Help the Aged, Freepost TSA, 1 St. James's Walk, London EC1B 1BD.

Help the Aged

ALTHOUGH THIS IS A CASE HISTORY, THE NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED TO PROTECT PRIVACY.

Benefits Bill faces challenge

By Sheila Gann

The Government faces another serious defeat on the Social Security Bill in the House of Lords today.

Ministers warned peers against wrecking the overhaul of the benefits system after their two policy reversals last Monday. But leading lawyers in the Lords are determined to press through changes to the social fund.

Lord Scarman, the former High Court judge, is anxious for social fund claimants to have the right of appeal to an independent tribunal if their applications for help are refused. Under the Bill as it stands they could only complain to the Department of Health and Social Security.

Lord Scarman is backed by Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, and Lord Wigoder, the Liberal lawyer.

The Government could find it difficult to remove such an amendment as it is likely to be supported by many MPs.

Ministers are expected to try to reverse last week's defeats during the third reading of the Bill in the Lords. Peers rejected a clause forcing those on benefits to pay the first 20 per cent of their rates bills.

Revolt on rerouting of airline

By Ronald Farr

Highlanders campaigning against the rerouting of the Inverness to London Heathrow air service are seeking a meeting with Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, to point out to the Government the serious implications of any change for the region.

The daily flights operated by Dan Air carry 100,000 passengers a year into Heathrow. The campaign group, representing business and local authority interests, say that 25,000 of these travellers go on to other international airlines that would not be available at Gatwick or any other destination.

The Civil Aviation Authority, which is seeking to reroute the service from the crowded Heathrow terminals, estimated that only 12,500 Highlanders go on to international services.

One Highland industrialist called the service, which runs at a profit, "not just an airline but a lifeline between the Highland's capital and London."

200-year-old pit dies

Last waltz at the Bunker

By Tim Jones

During the miners' strike, the men of Maerdy colliery, the last pit in the once-mighty Rhondda Valley, described their struggle as "the last waltz". The dance ends today when the final lump of coal will be brought to the surface, ending 200 years of tradition in the valley.

There will be no ceremonial to mark the end of an era by the miners who marched back to work behind their brass band, swearing to continue the struggle.

Instead, they will walk the mile to the grand but decaying miners' institute, drink beer, and reflect on the fact of "Little Moscow".

That sobriquet was earned by being the first to enter the fight and last to leave. If Cortonwood colliery, Yorkshire, where the strike began, was known as the Alamo, Maerdy became known as the Bunker.

So confident were they of their ingrained discipline they did not even bother to establish picket lines outside the pit entrance. No one could have endured the stigma of breaking ranks. There is still one unfortunate soul in the village known as Dai Black because he just thought of crossing the picket lines during the 1926 general strike.

Rhondda coal did more than fuel an empire, sending ironclads to war and warming the mansions of the men who owned it and the mean houses of those who worked it.

It frightened the British establishment to the core for

royal occasions and in their libraries, now closed, the miners embraced the philosophies which have inspired the valley, coal or no, will always remain monolithically socialist.

Miners will still use the pit head cages at Maerdy to descend 200 feet below the Rhondda to win coal but it will be extracted to the surface at the Tower colliery in the Aberdare Valley.

British Coal said Maerdy had to be twinned underground with Tower because it was losing about £5 million a year. They hope the future is secure for the 450 men remaining out of the pre-strike workforce of 850.

Through British Coal schemes, the valley is being landscaped and becoming green again.

There is one factory at Park-makes enough Christmas-tinsel each year to circle the world twice. But now the tinsel waltz has ended, the tinsel of tinsel.

Mr Alan Hunt, who voted on worked at Maerdy for 30 years, said: "It will be the loss of a piece of our life, our strike. But we are depressed to be very much about it."

Mr Ronnie Morris, aged 60, with 13 years in the pit, said: "Of course it's a loss, but Rhondda coal was the heart of the valley."

Mr Idris Bromage, who worked in the pit for 20 years, said: "A piece of our life will be lost, but it will not be a loss of our identity. It was a hellish coal pit, but it was always freezing down."

55 من الفصل

Space technology: 1

Shuttle must be given new life to challenge Soviet dominance

While the special commission set up by President Reagan investigated the accident in January to the Challenger space shuttle, the prospects for manned space flight in the West looked bleak. Yet with family grief, once the period of introspection passes, planning for the future resumes. So with the space shuttle and manned space flight.

Perhaps the finest tribute to the astronauts who died has come with the unveiling by NASA, the US space agency, of its choice of design for an international permanent manned space station. It will be a little later and a little smaller than originally intended. The regular crew will number six to eight, instead of up to a dozen as had been planned.

Provided that the US fleet of space shuttles is back in operation in 18 months' time, and construction of the station starts within the following year, it should be ready after 1996.

Sentiment apart, however, the fact is that the United States is compelled to revitalise the space shuttle programme. A long line of military, scientific and com-

A revival of optimism in space technology was in evidence last week as experts from the United States, Europe, China and Japan gathered in Montreux to talk about projects on which £35,000 million will be committed over the next 20 years. In the first of three reports, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, looks at the reason for renewed confidence in the future, starting with manned space flight.

mercial payloads is waiting to get into space.

From the moment the Russians launched Sputnik 1 29 years ago the greatest stimulus has been Soviet competition and the threat of a widening gap in the military use of spaceflight. Moreover, the Americans are expecting the Russians to launch the Soviet version of the reusable shuttle at any time.

With almost every day, the dominance of the Soviet Union in manned operations grows. A measure of Russian confidence is reflected in the recent phenomenon of extended live television transmissions of each new achievement by cosmonauts from the advanced Salyut space station called Mir ("Peace").

Cosmonauts have logged more than 4,000 days in orbit compared with nearly 1,600 days by American astronauts.

But some experts believe the importance of man in space can be over-emphasized. They argue for a more judicious balance between the use of robots and automated operations, and astronauts.

The internationally respected head of the new British National Space Centre, Mr Roy Gibson, says that "ideally, we should always have the option to choose between a manned or unmanned flight for any particular task."

Mr Gibson believes that "space activities in the last decade of this century will be transformed by a permanently manned station and its accessories".

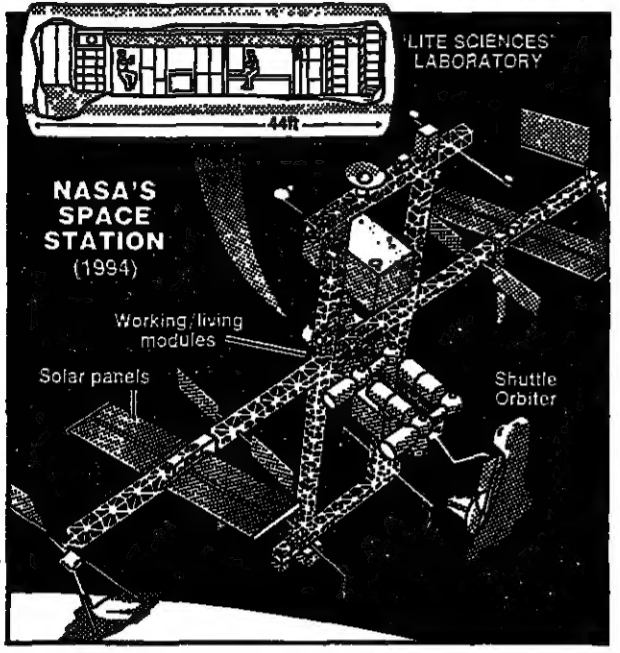
Those accessories include the development by the 11 member nations of the European Space Agency of a pressurized laboratory, a manned free-flyer and an unmanned polar platform. They form the programme given the ESA code-name Columbus.

It was little more than a month ago that NASA settled the basic shape of its space station. The most obvious features of the superstructure are long lattice work beams, forming a box-like shape. A central girder divides the structure, and provides the anchorage for four large cylindrical chambers for the living, working, and laboratory accommodation.

The international character of the space station is demonstrated by the fact that the United States will make two of the chambers and the European Space Agency and Japanese Space Agency one each.

One of the American capsules is for living, eating and sleeping and the other for laboratory work.

Tomorrow: Triumphs of unmanned exploration



Summit on Eureka problems

By Bill Johnston
Technology Correspondent

Forty ministers from 18 European countries and representatives from the European Commission will converge on London today to discuss the latest problems facing the European high technology research programme, Eureka.

The project, seen as Europe's answer to the US "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative, is meant to marry the talent of European companies, which would jointly fund research into many of the areas being exploited by the US programme.

The conference is the third to take place since the French initiative in April last year.

Twenty-six European research projects are now in progress through the scheme, largely funded by private sources, with budgets up to £70 million. The research subjects include biotechnology, telecommunications, new materials and advanced manufacturing techniques.

The Eureka project, however, has been criticized by some leading European industrialists, who consider that it has more political than commercial value.

Apart from France, no country's government seems prepared to underwrite the cost of expensive research.

The European electronic giants, like Philips, have shown reluctance in joining the programme. Their view is typical of many European industrialists, who consider the project to lack direction, and to be high in political rhetoric but low in commitment.

Warning to firms on Star Wars deal

By Paul Valley

A warning that British companies which involved themselves in Star Wars research would risk losing copyright and patent profits was given yesterday by Mr Paul Walton, of the Strategic Research Initiative. It is an independent group established to investigate the possible benefits of the US defence programme to British industry.

"There are two main areas of risk," he said. "One is for commercial firms who may find that their research and development expertise is being exploited and no manufacturing contracts being given in return."

"The other is for scientists who may find that their ideas are both classified as top secret and appropriated by American firms, depriving them of both the intellectual recognition on which an academic's reputation is built and also of any possible financial spin-offs from the research."

He criticized the British Government for failing to point out such possibilities in its promotional material to encourage industry and academics to bid for Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) contracts.

Already there was one clear example of a scientist whose work in the field of nuclear power stations had been appropriated and suppressed, he said.

Mr Walton last week organized a seminar attended by representatives from the business and university sectors considering involvement in SDI.

At the seminar a paper by

Mr Bill Davies, assistant director of the policy unit in the Ministry of Defence's SDI participation office, was read. It referred to the unpublished memorandum of understanding between the British and US governments.

On the subject of intellectual property rights it said: "It is not at present possible to provide in full detail the provisions contained in the memorandum of understanding and administrative arrangements as regards protection and use of information and the exercise of security and technology transfer controls. This is due to the classification of the documents containing the relevant detail."

Mr Davies went on to make a distinction between background and foreground information. "That distinction means that only work which was already patented or copyrighted at the beginning of the research is protected."

"Most of the British firms involved are manufacturing firms whose research is done at a loss. It is only viable if subsequently it leads to a manufacturing contract. SDI contracts do not offer this."

The dangers to scientists are also considerable, as has been demonstrated by the case of an American physicist, Dr Andrew Sessler, who had his work, which was considered Nobel Prize standard, classified.

"Academic reputations depend on the papers a scientist can publish; classification can foil that," Mr Walton said.



Mrs Rosalind Close, from Berwick upon Tweed, preparing her longhorn heifer for the Royal Show at Stoneleigh today (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Jopling to discuss Chernobyl effect

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Vsevolod Murakhovsky, senior Soviet agriculture minister, is due to visit the Royal Show at Stoneleigh today where he will meet his British counterpart, Mr Michael Jopling.

Discussion of the question of fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear power station explosion, and its association with higher than normal levels of radio caesium found in British sheep, is likely to be postponed until the two men meet formally in London on Thursday.

Mr Jopling has said that he believes there is a good case in international law for compensation to be paid.

Mr George Jackson, agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the show's organizers, said yesterday that he thought that any country that tried to obtain compensation from the Russians would need to be on solid ground on acid rain emissions.

Mr Jackson criticized what he called a communications failure by the Ministry of Agriculture in the aftermath of the ban on the slaughter and movement of sheep in parts of north Wales, Cumbria and Scotland.

The Government has given special dispensation for about thirty breeding ewes from the restricted areas to be brought to the show.

Pollution fight, page 7

Timeshare group sets out to curb hard sell

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

A new body of some of the biggest names in timesharing is to be launched this week to provide a powerful voice in this increasingly popular but controversial holiday industry.

It reflects both the growth of the industry and the need to improve its image in the light of bad publicity over hard-sell techniques, poor management and the failure of some resorts, particularly overseas, to live up to their promises.

The Timeshare Developers Group is an association of developers including Barratt, Wimpey, Kennings and European Ferries, who have built a sizable proportion of timeshare units, which people purchase for a specific week or weeks in the year, in Britain and Europe.

While acknowledging that the industry has attracted criticism, some of it justified, the developers argue that most of timeshare owners are happy with their purchases and that any problems that arise should be solved by the individual developer concerned.

It is estimated that there are 1,500 timeshare resorts in 45 countries, with about 40 in Britain and more than 60,000 British owners. The number is growing, and the art of persuasion is becoming more sophisticated in its hard-sell techniques.

The unsolicited letters arriving at thousands of homes, which begin "you have been awarded £400 cash," or a video recorder or microwave and insist that there is no obligation, lead to long presentations of a resort and pressure to buy before the award is handed over.

This is one problem that the existing timeshare organizations are attempting to tackle, trying to make sure that there is a cooling-off period before the purchaser has to sign on the dotted line.

The European Holiday Timeshare Association was set up early this year as a rival to the British Property Timeshare Association, so that now there will be three bodies claiming to speak for the industry.

Colonel Geoffrey Gilhead, secretary general of the European association, said they were concerned about consumer protection and the reputation of the industry. They were determined to do something about the hard sell.

Jail 'slopping out' predicted to year 2000

Thousands of prisoners in Britain's jails will still be "slopping out" in the year 2000, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says today. In a briefing paper, *Sanitation in Prisons*, the charity attacked the prospect as "indefensible".

A quarter of Britain's prisoners are locked in their cells overnight with a chamber pot as their only sanitation. When they "slop out" in the morning, the stench of urine and excrement pervades the prisons, Nacro said.

The Chief Inspector of Prisons has described the arrangements as "uncivilised, unhygienic and degrading".

Miss Vivien Stern, Nacro's director, said: "Although the Government has undertaken the largest prison building programme in this century, thousands of prisoners will be slopping out in the year 2000."

"This represents an indefensible set of priorities. Prisoners must have access to proper sanitation, not just for hygienic reasons but for the preservation of dignity."

Sanitation in Prisons, (Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU, free).

Telecom shares forfeited

By Cliff Feltham

Time has run out for 1,500 British Telecom shareholders who failed to pay the final instalment on their shares. As a result, many have missed the chance of making a profit of up to £200 on their holding.

The Government has taken over all the shares and sold the block of about 600,000 in the stock market, collecting the profit which would otherwise have been made by the small investors.

Shareholders should have paid the third and final instalment of 40p in April to bring the total outlay to 130p.

The Department of Trade and Industry said: "We have no idea why people did not pay up. The bankers sent out three reminders, one of them recorded delivery. We just assume people have moved and not bothered to notify anyone of a change of address, or perhaps they have died."

A letter has now gone out saying that the shares have been forfeited and the 90p already paid will be returned to them, wherever they are.

The shareholders concerned all held between 200 and 800 shares. When British Telecom was privatized in December 1984 there was a clear warning that failure to pay the instalments would result in shares being forfeited. There are now about 1.6 million shareholders in British Telecom but the job of tracking them down is a headache for most big companies.

Many people are also owed winnings from Ernie, the premium bond scheme. At the last count about 57,595 prizes were unclaimed, some since 1957, the year it was launched, with seven prizes each worth £5,000.

Lawyers' fees 'Pay on results' proposal

The Law Society is to study the contingency fee system in the United States as part of the society's review of ways to fund litigation excluded from the legal aid scheme.

In the wake of the radical report published last Friday on legal aid by a team of government officials, the society is setting up its own working party to examine alternatives to state-funded litigation.

Mr Andrew Lockley, the society's litigation secretary, said: "The report raises issues which provide an opportunity for a review of a lot of practices and rules which have applied."

The contingency fee scheme, under which lawyers take on a case for nothing but recoup a percentage of the damages if the litigant is successful, is one area to be examined. Another will be the feasibility of a contingency fund, that the idea of which is supported by the Social Democratic

Party/Liberal Alliance. Under such a fund, which would be a self-financing legal assistance scheme, would-be litigants could apply for funds. If their claim in the courts was successful, they would have to pay a proportion of the damages to the fund.

Such a fund could help in borderline cases not now eligible for legal aid or with classes actions, such as victims of vaccine damage.

The legal aid team proposed that solicitors should no longer give publicly funded legal advice, which it said should be provided by citizens' advice bureaux.

Final case on legal aid

The Bar and Law Society will scrutinize the Government's revised pay offer for criminal legal aid fees this week and prepare final responses to be submitted as part of the last stage in the pay negotiations.

Sale room

James Bond car sold for £178,571

James Bond's silver Aston Martin from the film *Goldfinger*, with "machine guns" concealed behind the parking lights, detachable tyre shredders and a rotating licence plate, was sold for £275,000 (estimate \$100,000 to £200,000) or £178,571 at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday.

The car's other unusual features include an oil sprayer from the right rear light and a tack spreader on the left.

It was bought by Anthony V Pugliese III, the president of Filmtrack Pictures, who intends using it in another feature film.

It was sent for sale by a collector in Utah who also consigned Goldfinger's Rolls Royce Phantom III.

The car was built in 1937 for Lord Fairhaven of Anglesey Abbey who sold it to the film makers in 1962. It made £121,000 (estimate \$100,000 to £200,000) or £78,571 to Mr Steven Greenberg, the owner of a New York nightclub.

The blue and white gingham pinafore, white blouse and blue socks worn by Judy Garland in the 1939 produc-

tion of *The Wizard of Oz* made \$22,000. The grey woollen suit worn by Clark Gable in *Gone with the Wind*, also made in 1939, secured \$17,600.

Automatons were the other highlight of the "Collectors' Carousel" sale. A peasant sitting on the back of a chair feeding a pig and laughing which was made in France around 1870 was sold for \$25,300 (estimate \$12,000 to \$16,000) or £16,428 to a private collector.

The sale totalled £814,464 with 6 per cent left unsold.

Britons are armchair sports fans, poll shows

By Mark Dowd

Most Britons are armchair sports fans, a MORI poll has shown. Nine in 20 of those interviewed said they had watched sport on television in the past year, but only 25 per cent had made the effort to go to a match or tournament.

More than three-quarters of those questioned had seen snooker on television in the past year, making it by far the most popular choice, even compared with football.

Men are eight times more likely to attend a football game and five times more likely to go to a county cricket or Test fixture than women.

Furthermore, the figures disclose a higher percentage of middle-class attenders in all of the six sports listed, with the exception of darts.

The survey also dispels the "working class" image of foot-

MORI asked: "Which of these things have you done in the past year?"

	WATCH ON TV (%)				ATTEND MAJOR TOURNAMENTS/MATCHES (%)			
	All	Men	Women	ABCI	All	Men	Women	ABCI
Snooker	76	84	68	78	1	2	1	2
Football	59	78	44	61	13	23	3	13
Tennis	56	56	52	56	1	2	1	2
Darts	52	61	44	58	1	2	0	1
Golf	42	53	33	47	2	3	1	2
Cricket	41	57	27	49	3	5	1	5
Any sport	90	95	86	92	25	40	11	30

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,913 respondents aged 15-plus in face to face interviews in 171 constituencies across Britain between April 18 and 22, 1986.

©MORI/The Times



BRITAIN STILL RULES THE WAVES!

The South African emergency

Zulu chief urges release of Mandela at largest rally since start of bans

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, the Zulu leader, yesterday held the biggest political rally since the state of emergency was declared on June 12, and said he was looking forward to working together with Mr Nelson Mandela when the African National Congress (ANC) leader was released from prison.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 people attended the rally in the Jabulani stadium in Soweto, the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg. The police authorities gave special permission for the rally to take place, waiving a ban on all outdoor gatherings of this kind.

After the rally, a bus taking members of Chief Buthelesi's Inkatha organisation home was stoned and petrol-bombed, and two other buses crashed into it, injuring at least 34 people, a statement by the Bureau for Information disclosed last night.

According to other unconfirmed reports, there was fighting earlier in the day between Zulus and Xhosa at a hostel for migrant workers in Soweto in which as many as five people might have been killed.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, the bureau spokesman, said he had checked these reports, and they "seemed to be false".

Chief Buthelesi, who arrived at the stadium in a

helicopter accompanied by two white men in plain clothes, opened his speech with a warning that blacks were "on the verge of a civil war situation" that could continue even after liberation from white rule if steps were not taken to prevent it.

The chief also told the rally, for which his followers had been bussed in from as far as Natal, that the National Council set up by President P W Botha for negotiation with blacks should not be dismissed out of hand, but that he could not take part in it unless Mr Mandela was set free.

Journalists were also allowed to attend. Nominally a prayer meeting, the rally was at least as political in its purpose as, for example, the church service broken up by the police on June 15 in Elsie's River, near Cape Town, on the grounds that it was an illegal gathering.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information announced that in the 48 hours up to 6 am yesterday 13 more blacks died in continuing civil strife and insurgency warfare, bringing to 83 the number of deaths officially reported since the imposition of the emergency.

Under the emergency regulations, the Bureau is the only official source of information about "unrest-related incidents", and the only legally

publishable source of news about the conduct of the police and army.

According to the Bureau, the police shot dead four ANC insurgents in a skirmish near the Botswana border. The four alleged ANC men were reported to have lobbed hand-grenades at police when their truck was stopped at a road-block. A policeman was injured by shrapnel.

In other incidents, the police shot dead two black men in petrol bomb attacks on police vehicles near Worcester in the Western Cape and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape.

It attributed the remaining seven deaths to "black-on-black violence". Two men were found stoned to death in Soweto, two with their throats cut in the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town, and three burned to death in the KwaNdebele tribal "homeland" north-east of Pretoria.

The Bureau did not give any details about the circumstances. KwaNdebele has been in turmoil since the turn of the year because of Pretoria's plan to grant the homeland "independence" in December, thereby stripping its inhabitants of any legal claim on political rights in South Africa.

In Crossroads, there have been sporadic outbreaks of savage internecine warfare over the past month and a half, provoked in large part by the Government's decision to raze the camp and re-settle most of its inhabitants.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, confirmed at the weekend that Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of the weekly *New Nation* newspaper, had been detained last Friday. Mr Sisulu is the son of Mr Walter Sisulu, a senior figure in the ANC, who has been in prison for more than 20 years.

On Saturday, his wife, Ziswa, alleged that four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, broke into their house in the early hours of Friday, and told her husband: "Pack some clothes, but not for a holiday in Mauritius".

The men then drove away with her husband, shouting "that I would see him again next year", Mrs Sisulu said.

Late on Saturday night, Mr Le Grange at last acknowledged that Mr Sisulu was in detention, describing his wife's account of her husband's arrest as "exaggerated" and designed to "discredit the police".

The Labouring Monitoring Group, an independent body, estimated at the weekend that 920 trade unionists were in detention, including 183 shop stewards and officials detained individually and about 740 workers detained en masse while on strike.

Cossiga to hold talks on Rome coalition

From Peter Nichols Rome

President Cossiga begins a two-day round of consultations tonight with political leaders in an attempt to fill the political void left by Friday night's resignation of Signor Bettino Craxi's Government.

The President's slow-motion approach is indicative of the difficulties left by the fall of the coalition, which lasted nearly three years. It collapsed after a series of defeats in Parliament because of increasing tension between its two main components - Signor Craxi's Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats.

The weekend brought no respite in the recriminations between the parties, which remain the joint foundation of any lasting governmental formula.

President Cossiga will probably leave his decision on who he should call to try and lead a government until Wednesday or Thursday. He believes he should let Signor Craxi make the first attempt. But Signor Craxi's conditions will be high. He would want a free hand in choosing his allies and ministers, while keeping the prime ministership.

If his conditions are not met, and he is unable to form a new coalition in the way that he wants, he might open the door for a minority Christian Democrat administration until the finance Bill is approved and then review the situation in January.

The Christian Democrats, however, are making bad-tempered noises about Signor Craxi's intentions, because they say he is obliged by a gentlemen's agreement to hand over the prime ministership to them well before the first Parliament comes to an end in two years' time. Signor Craxi denies that any such agreement exists.

Eye for an eye as Iran sees justice carried out

By Hahzir Teimourian

An Iranian woman who was blinded in both eyes by her jealous husband, and who was given permission by an Islamic court to inflict the same wounds in retaliation, has done so, according to the authorities, except that she blinded him in one eye only.

The authorities have also revealed that amputations and stonings have been carried out on many convicted thieves and adulterers.

The news will disappoint those who had hoped that, with the passage of time, Iran's revolution would mellow.

The plight of the blind woman was first reported outside Iran in *The Times* in October 1984.

Quoting the state-controlled press in Tehran, it was reported that the punishment was expected to be televised and that Mrs Maryam Zavareh, aged 22, had chosen a pair of scissors as her instrument.

It was also reported that her husband, Mr Taghi Zavareh, aged 24, who was alleged to have removed her eyes with a knife while aided by two men in the desert outside Tehran, had appealed against the court's decision to Ayatollah Khomeini, but that the Ayatollah was unlikely to intervene.

Nothing was then heard of the case and it was assumed the authorities had prevented the punishment from being carried out to save the country from embarrassing publicity abroad.

Now, however, Tehran's general prosecutor, Hojatoleslam Mir Enad, has told state television that of the 73 cases of physical restriction decided by the courts, 23 had been carried out, including one case of stoning to death for adultery and six of amputations of the fingers for theft, carried out with an electric guillotine.

The Hojatoleslam said it was useless to keep the practice secret for "the enemies of Islam make propaganda against us in any case".

Regarding Mrs Zavareh, he said she had decided to blind her husband in one eye only and had settled for financial compensation for the other of her eyes. He implied that the woman was not herself involved in the operation.

The couple, who have three children, are again living together.

The press has also reported the recent case of a convicted adulterer who was pardoned after wriggling out of a pit, where he was buried to the neck, while being stoned. Mr Amin Rahmani suffered 80 hits before he was able to escape.

A judicial spokesman later said that an adulterer who had confessed to his crime would be able to escape punishment in this way, but those who had not confessed would be stoned anew.

A moment of tension three floors up as police officers lunge to seize a young woman as she slips from a ledge of a building in East Boston, Massachusetts. The unnamed woman, below, is hauled back to safety through a window by rescuers balancing perilously on the outside of the building.



Peru leftists begin revenge bombings

Lima (Reuters) - Left-wing guerrillas, apparently bent on a revenge campaign against the Peruvian Government, bombed a police station and three offices of the ruling party, police said yesterday.

Rebels set ablaze a supermarket and bombed two private banks last night, police said.

Nearly 8,000 people have been killed and \$1 billion (£666 million) in damage has been caused in Sendero's six-year insurgency.

BONN: The former West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, who returned from a visit to Peru last week, has warned of the imminent danger of a coup there, a spokesman for Herr Brandt's Social Democrats (SPD) said (Reuters reports).

Herr Wolfgang Clement said Herr Brandt, the chairman of the Socialist International, told a meeting of the SPD executive in Munich on Saturday that left-wing guerrilla violence was helping pave the way for a takeover by forces opposed to President Garcia's moves towards democracy and social reform.

Herr Brandt, who is also chairman of the SPD, was in Lima for a meeting of the Socialist International.

Herr Brandt said the guerrilla violence was aimed at undermining President Garcia and his Government.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Sendero has also warned it will kill 10 members of the ruling Social Democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (Apra) for every dead Sendero inmate.

Football striker in drug kidnap

Harare (AFP) - A popular Zimbabwean footballer was kidnapped, drugged and tortured for eight days by air force colleagues angry that he had signed for a civilian team, the *Sunday Mail* reported.

Elisha Banda, an air force technician and a striker for Cone Textiles, was found bound and gagged on scrubland outside Harare suffering from multiple knife wounds. He was admitted to a Harare hospital.

His lawyers are seeking his release from the air force and a court order preventing the Air Force from interfering with his football career.

Women lured by promises

Karachi (AFP) - About 130 Sri Lankan women, lured by the promise of lucrative jobs in Pakistan, were stranded here awaiting repatriation, police said.

Twenty-five have been charged with involvement in prostitution, along with three suspected pimps.

Senator dead

Washington - Senator John East, aged 55, a North Carolina Republican, was found dead in his car at his home yesterday after apparently committing suicide.

Boat ambush

Dhaka (AFP) - Tribal guerrillas ambushed a river boat and shot six people dead near Bhagachari in the south-eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts region.

Koala dies

Nagoya, Japan (AFP) - Moku Moku, a six-year-old koala, died at a zoo here yesterday of acute pneumonia which zoo officials said was brought on by stress after fights with a rival male over a female koala.

Jobs threat

Kampala (Reuters) - Uganda Airlines will lay off 40 per cent of its 1,100-strong workforce as part of a programme to bring the ailing company back into profit.

Four held

Peking (AFP) - Police have arrested four Chinese men working for Taiwan as military intelligence agents, according to the *People's Daily*.

Fire arrests

Faro, Portugal (Reuters) - Two people have been detained in Portugal on suspicion of starting a forest fire in the Algarve tourist area that damaged farms and destroyed woods and scrubland.

Train in ditch

Dhaka - More than 100 people were wounded, 25 of them seriously, as a train carrying over 250 passengers rolled off the tracks and fell into a flooded ditch at a village station about 35 miles east of Dhaka.

Worms' turn

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet scientists believe they may be able to predict earthquakes by studying the behaviour of snakes, worms and other animals that respond to geomagnetic vibrations.

Second chance

Houston (Reuters) - More than 6,500 teachers in Texas who failed a state-wide competency examination in March got a second chance at the weekend, retaking a test to decide if they will be allowed to continue teaching in the autumn.

'Spider' jailed

Tokyo (UPI) - A Harvard-educated American gold dealer nicknamed the "Spiderman" was jailed for six years for a series of burglaries.

Amnesty reports priest whipped in church raid

By Paul Valley

South African security men whipped a priest with rhinoceros whips as he protested against their violent raid on his church, in which a 14-year-old boy died and 35 other parishioners were injured and had to receive hospital treatment, according to reports received by Amnesty International at the weekend.

It was the fourth account of attacks by government forces on church congregations gathered to pray in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

It occurred in the Ciskei homeland, an area which in theory is not covered by the regulations of the current state of emergency declared by Pretoria.

Security men are said to have moved through the assembly at the Mera Methodist Church in Mdantsane, the major town of the region, looking out in all directions with whips.

The 14-year-old boy, whose name was not available, died from head injuries after the attack. One unconfirmed report said that one other person died in the raid.

Two truckloads of security men arrived at the church

towards the end of a service, which had earlier been visited by police who moved among the congregation with video cameras, the reports said.

Local authorities at Ciskei have claimed the security forces intervened because the service was "unlawful", but, according to Amnesty International, local people deny this.

Elsewhere in South Africa fears are growing that a renewed purge of black trade unionists has begun. In London the British TUC said it had received reports of a major operation which was bringing a new wave of arrests.

Mr Jay Naidoo, the leader of the Council of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), is thought to be among the detainees. The leader of Cosatu, which claims half a million members, is said to have been tracked down and arrested after going into hiding when the state of emergency was declared.

Mr Moses Mayakiso, the general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union who has been in Sweden for the past two weeks, was arrested when he alighted from the plane on his return to South Africa, two independent reports said.

EEC confusion hits Howe's mission

From Richard Owen Brussels

The EEC's impending dialogue with Pretoria ran into immediate trouble at the weekend as officials expressed dismay about the confusion surrounding the decision by The Hague summit to delay sanctions against South Africa for three months while the dialogue is conducted.

The decision to review sanctions again by September could deepen differences and some diplomats fear the controversy will be reopened in an even more damaging form.

"The best hope is that either Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission will succeed, or that events in the next few months will alter the picture for the better and make a decision on sanctions unnecessary," one EEC diplomat said. "But I don't hold out much hope on either front".

The ambiguity lies not in the agreed statement, but rather in the verbal understandings surrounding it.

over the presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers to Britain tomorrow, thought he had secured an undertaking from Britain and West Germany - the two countries most strongly opposed to sanctions - that they would refrain from blocking sanctions if Sir Geoffrey's attempt to create the conditions leading to the end of apartheid failed.

But the communiqué says the EEC "might" have to take sanctions by banning the import of South African coal, steel and gold coins and forbidding new investment.

Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl insist that even these relatively mild sanctions are far from automatic, and that "might" means what it says.

The countries which went to The Hague determined to obtain a decision on sanctions included Ireland, Greece, Denmark and The Netherlands.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, said he would not have agreed to delayed sanctions if he had

not thought there was a clear commitment from Mrs Thatcher and Herr Kohl to sanctions in three months' time.

Portugal, which has 600,000 of its nationals in South Africa, supported Britain and Germany. But France, Italy and Spain took a cautious position, and diplomats said they would have come off the fence if Britain and Germany had not been so adamantly against sanctions.

Mrs Thatcher argued at the summit that sanctions would benefit the Soviet Union, the world's alternative supplier of minerals and metals, and would endanger the 120,000 British jobs dependent on trade with South Africa. But Mrs Thatcher also underlined the risk of retaliatory action by Pretoria against Europe.

Officials said the British presidency would get off to an impressive start if Sir Geoffrey was able to fulfil the mission given to him by The Hague summit.

But there was an equal danger that if he failed the

European public would become further disillusioned with the EEC's ability to reach a consensus on foreign policy, despite new machinery for foreign policy co-ordination contained in the recent package of EEC reforms now being ratified by EEC parliaments.

The Howe mission has already been dismissed by officials of the African National Congress who attended The Hague summit as observers.

They said that although the South African authorities could not be prevented from "opening the prison door" of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, no other "authentic black leader" would receive Sir Geoffrey.

The next EEC foreign minister's meeting is scheduled for the July 21 in Brussels, when diplomats said Sir Geoffrey would find himself in the difficult position of having at the same time to report back to the Foreign Ministers on his trip to Southern Africa and to co-ordinate the next move by the EEC in his position as president.

Congratulations VIRGIN ATLANTIC CHALLENGER on regaining the BLUE RIBAND for Britain. From Esso who supplied the fuel and lubricants.

Esso

How a doctor got drunk and saved thousands of lives.

Thankfully, Dr. Borel was a much better doctor than he was a cocktail mixer.

His most famous concoction was in fact a mixture of pure alcohol, detergent, water and a medicine which his research team had discovered called Cyclosporin.

A mixture he threw down with alarming abandon.

Needless to say this potion made him rather dizzy, but a blood sample taken some time later made him smile for quite another reason.

For he had proven that Cyclosporin could be absorbed by the human body. Something which previous tests with less interesting cocktails had failed to do.

This new medicine (now reformulated) has since helped save the lives of thousands of people who have received organ transplants by dramatically reducing the risk of rejection. Together with improved medical and surgical techniques it's made transplant surgery a highly successful method of treating life threatening illnesses, such as kidney failure.

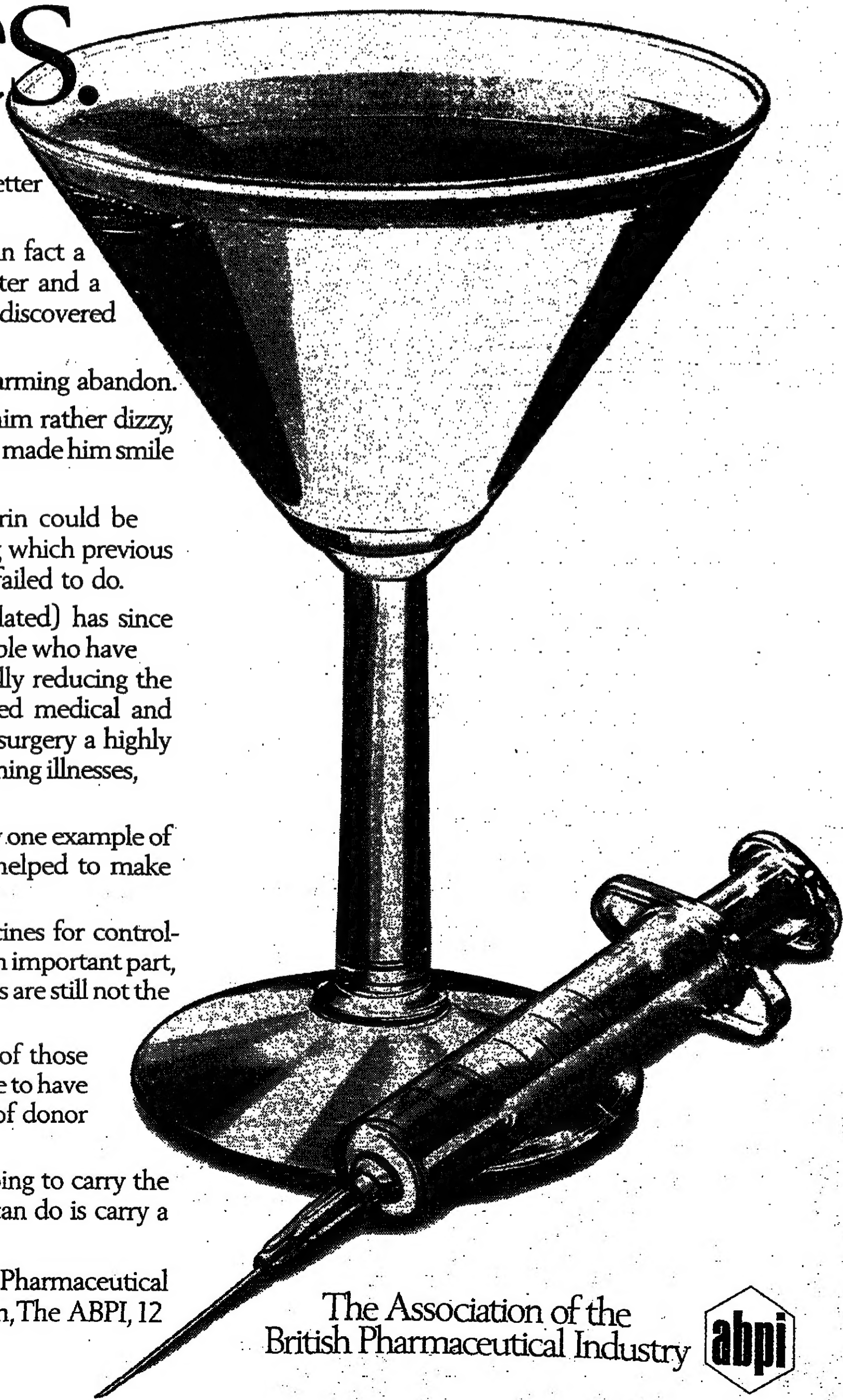
But better control of rejection is only one example of the ways pharmaceutical research has helped to make transplant surgery a successful reality.

Anaesthetics, antibiotics and medicines for controlling virus and fungal infections also play an important part, although new medicines and surgical skills are still not the only vital ingredients.

In Britain last year, well over 1,000 of those waiting for a kidney transplant were unable to have one. The reason for this was a shortage of donor organs.

If the pharmaceutical industry is going to carry the responsibility of research, the least you can do is carry a donor card.

To find out more about the British Pharmaceutical Industry, please write to: Dr. John Griffin, The ABPI, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY.



The Association of the
British Pharmaceutical Industry



Jaruz

Constar
E. KarlRussians
to stop rad

J.P. Macdonald

Communist Party chiefs look on the bright side in Warsaw and Belgrade

Jaruzelski declares new amnesty

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, declaring the Solidarity opposition to be a spent force, promised a new amnesty yesterday for some of the country's 300 political prisoners.

The general was addressing the full congress of the Polish Communist Party, the first since the Solidarity era.

The last congress in July 1981 was squeezed between Soviet criticism that the Polish communists were soft on socialism, and Solidarity pressure for rapid democratic change.

This time Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, sits on the red plush rostrum in Warsaw, apparently approving General Jaruzelski's blend of economic self-criticism, attacks on Solidarity and his confidence that some kind of social peace has been achieved in Poland.

"The extremists have been totally defeated because they have lost social support," said the general in a five-hour speech.

A majority of former Solidarity members are now active in the new trade unions, the *Sejm* (Parliament), we even have some of them here today in this congress hall."

The calm in the nation, said the general, made it possible to consider a new political amnesty. For the past few months the Polish police have



Mr Gorbachev sitting with General Jaruzelski yesterday at the congress in Warsaw.

been rounding up scores of underground activists and dissidents estimate that the toll of political prisoners — most of them in pre-trial arrests — have grown from about 200 in the New Year to well over 300.

Even under the new amnesty, some of the leading prisoners — such as Mr Zbigniew Bujak, the underground Solidarity leader — will stay inside.

"In a situation when the

idea of accord has become so broad and with the increasing social isolation of anti-socialist groups, the Central Committee is inclined to accept an easing of penal measures against the perpetrators of certain political offences in order to give those people another chance," said General Jaruzelski.

The amnesty will also include some common criminals and will probably be

formally announced on July 22, Polish National Day.

The Gorbachev style was most evident in the general's references to the Polish economy.

Poland, he said, had entered a new stage: the main goal was no longer to win political agreement but rather to fight on the socio-economic front. That meant better implementation of economic reforms and the boost in productivity.

The general criticized:

- The some 40% of enterprises which had not linked increased pay with better productivity.
- Dishonest private businessmen and speculators.
- Bureaucrats who blocked innovation and discouraged new inventors.
- The reluctance of Polish managers to accept individual responsibilities.
- Too little initiative in foreign trade.

The reference to private businessmen was a bone thrown to Marxist hardliners who form a small but significant portion of the approximately 1,700 delegates gathered in Warsaw's towering Palace of Culture.

• Demonstration dispersed: Polish riot police yesterday dispersed a few thousand Solidarity demonstrators who spilled out of the city cathedral in Poznan, chanting anti-government slogans.

The crowd had earlier listened to a homily by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, marking the 30th anniversary of the shooting of a few dozen Poznan workers in "bread and freedom" riots in 1956.

On Saturday, three prominent Solidarity activists were interrogated in Warsaw and Gdansk — Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, and advisers, Mr Jacek Kuron and Mr Janusz Onysiewicz.

Party paralysis, page 16

Yugoslav party goes for youth

Belgrade (AFP) — Yugoslav Communist officials have elected a new, more youthful Central Committee, but have stuck to current policies rather than vote for economic reforms.

The Central Committee has 165 seats, 127 of which were filled by new officials, most of them under the age of 40.

Delegates at the congress of the Communist League also elected on Saturday a new 25-member Presidium to head the League, a new Presidium leader, Mr Milanko Renovic, who replaces Mr Vidole Zarkovic, and a new secretary, Mr Radica Gacic.

The delegates, ignoring calls from the population for economic reform, gave a clean bill of health to an economy suffering from three-digit inflation, an overseas debt of \$20 billion (£13 billion) and 18 per cent unemployment.

The delegates professed satisfaction with the policy of socialist self-government which the old guard perceives as the mainstay of Yugoslav independence.

The press is freer than in Tito's time and capitalists within the economy are tolerated, ensuring to a large extent that people can buy what they want.

Life may be easier for Soviet authors

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Hopes of a slight lessening in the ideological and bureaucratic straightjacket, restraining all forms of modern Soviet literature have been raised by the replacement after 15 years of Mr Georgy Markov, aged 75, the staunchly orthodox chief of the influential Soviet Writers' Union.

The new first secretary of the union is Mr Vladimir Karpov, an author of patriotic novels about the Second World War and editor-in-chief of the Moscow literary magazine, *Novy Mir* (New World).

The widely-predicted removal of Mr Markov, who is in hospital recovering from a stroke he suffered while reading his hardline opening speech at the union's annual congress in the Kremlin, has been accompanied by hints that the Kremlin is reviewing ways of reducing the role of the state censorship body, Glavlit, and extending more control over published material to editors.

The latest moves in the tightly-controlled Soviet cultural world come amidst growing expectations that the influence of President Gorbachev and his intellectual wife, Raisa, will lead to a lessening of rigid bureaucratic control over the artistic field.

Saturday's change at the top of what is regarded as the country's most conservative artistic union followed last month's dramatic shake-up in its film-making counterpart, in which Mr Lev Kulidzhanov was replaced after 20 years by controversial director, Mr Elem Klimov, some of whose films were banned for several years.

Soviet sources said yesterday that Mr Karpov was unlikely to sanction any sweeping changes as his agreement with the orthodox position favoured by Mr Markov had been signalled when he took over the reading of the keynote opening speech after Mr Markov collapsed and had to be carried from the hall.

Mr Karpov, aged 64, was denounced and imprisoned while a military cadet for speaking of a personality cult around Stalin. He took over the editorship of *Novy Mir* in 1981 and achieved notoriety in Moscow literary circles two years ago when it published a biting and thinly-disguised satire about the most popular Soviet artist, Ilya Glazunov.

But Soviet sources expressed optimism that the outspoken nature of many of the speeches at the congress would be reflected in a relaxation of some of the bureaucratic and censorship procedures which have stifled much Soviet creative output in recent years.

One of the strongest attacks against the activities of Glavlit came from Mr Mikhail Nenashev, the new head of the state publishing committee and former editor of the daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya*.

Portugal's Socialists decide

Constancio voted in, Karl Marx out

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The sixth congress of Portugal's Socialist Party has elected economist Senhor Vitor Constancio, aged 42, as its new leader and has struck all references to Marxism and Karl Marx from its Declaration of Principles.

Senhor Constancio succeeds Dr Mario Soares, who was elected President in February. The choice was no surprise — more than 80 per cent of delegates had already declared their intention to vote for Senhor Constancio rather than Senhor Jaime Gama, the former Socialist Foreign Minister, who had long been considered the protégé of Dr Soares and his choice to succeed him.

Senhor Gama said he would lead a "constructive minority within the party". Both men said their main goal would be to make the Socialists once more the majority party in the country — a position it occupied until last October's parliamentary election when it lost 10 per cent of its votes to the newly-formed Democratic Renewal Party of former President Eanes.

The intention of the party is

to modernize and take on a new image and decentralize power within its leadership.

There was almost no dissension at the conference. New statutes were approved almost unanimously. Posts within the party were redefined — its major governing body will be a secretariat in which there will be a sharing of power. Previously Dr Soares had retained most of the power himself.

A commission was named to run the finances, and the largely ineffectual Organization of Socialist Women was abolished.

But a woman — Senhora Elisa Damiao, a union leader from the Lisbon shipyard — was elected to the Secretariat.

Democratic socialism rather than Marxism is the party's declared goal. It stands for social justice in a western mould and for European ideals.

According to the new declaration, the Socialists want "open economy where private, public and social institutions can co-exist". They "reject both collectivist and liberal types of society".

Soviet drivers stumble over Swedish laws

Stockholm — Sweden's relations with the Soviet Union took a turn for the worse at the weekend when an apparently badly intoxicated senior Soviet diplomat in Stockholm drove his car off a motorway (Christopher Mosey writes).

A second Soviet diplomat stopped to help the driver and his three passengers.

Swedish police, famed for their severity when it comes to drunken driving, asked the Russians to take breathalyser tests. The men refused, claiming diplomatic immunity.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has called for a full report.

Afghan envoy 'defects' in Karachi

Islamabad (UPI) — The chief of the Afghan Consulate in Karachi is believed to have defected to some unknown Western country with his wife and daughter. *The Muslim* newspaper reported yesterday.

The Islamabad-published newspaper said Baz Mohammad, in his thirties, had fled with a "wealth of precious information" about the Soviet and Afghan intelligence activities in Pakistan, the newspaper said, quoting unidentified sources.

There was no independent confirmation from the Pakistani Government.

Chernobyl aftermath

Russians still working to stop radiation spread

Moscow (AFP) — Soviet authorities are stepping up efforts to prevent a further spread of radiation from the debris around the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, *Pravda* reported yesterday.

The official party newspaper released details of the work being carried out to seal the No. 4 reactor, and said special squadrons of Antonov-12 Cyclone aircraft had been sent on cloud-busting missions in an 18-mile radius above the plant for a week after the April 26 disaster to prevent rain that might have washed radioactive dust into water sources.

Pravda said 92,000 people had been evacuated from the Chernobyl area, and teams of experts had been working around the clock for the past two months to stop radioactivity spreading through the sub-soil and atmosphere.

The stricken reactor is now encased in 5,000 tonnes of lead, sand and other material to prevent further leaks.

Most of the decontamination work was finished by the beginning of June, but nearby woods were regularly being doused with chemicals and the

soil was being ploughed and treated, it said.

The death toll from the accident stands at 26, with most of those killed being firemen who fought the initial blaze.

Meanwhile, the Soviet economic journal *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* yesterday called on the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to set up a warning system and rapid information exchange to deal with breakdowns or malfunctions in nuclear energy plants.

• BONN: West German police have defused two crude bombs strapped to a pair of high-tension poles near a nuclear power plant in Bavaria.

• Bavarian police said a note was found at the site, about 2 miles from the Gundremmingen nuclear power plant near Gueznburg, claiming responsibility on behalf of the "Edelweiss Pirates" and demanding an immediate shutdown of all atomic power stations.

• RENNES: Growing public concern about nuclear safety has blocked plans to build a major nuclear reactor in Brittany.

Don't take out or renew your home contents insurance until you've rung this number



Take a fresh look at home and contents insurance. AA Homesure is a new service for householders who are looking for a straightforward, cost effective way to cover their property for all it's worth.

There are no complicated forms to fill in. With AA Homesure you can make sure that your home contents are properly insured at the right price — quickly and simply. All you need to do is call us on 0800 919 319

today at no cost to you and answer a few simple questions, for example —

- Where do you live — your postcode?
- How many bedrooms are there in your home?

Our team is waiting right now to take your call. Their objective is to offer you the best in house contents insurance available in the UK.

No fuss. No bother

There's no need to list and value all your household goods individually, as long as the total of all your household contents comes to less than £25,000 (as is the case for over 90% of all householders). For higher values we would need to know the full replacement cost.

Completely insured? Think again

There are tens of thousands of people in Britain who genuinely believe that they are fully insured. Yet their cover is dangerously inadequate. Don't take the risk. Check your home contents insurance today.

Call AA Homesure for your peace of mind

Don't take the risk of being under-insured. Low insurance can mean no insurance. Simply ring 0800 919 319 (we pay for the call) to request your free quotation and price check — right now.

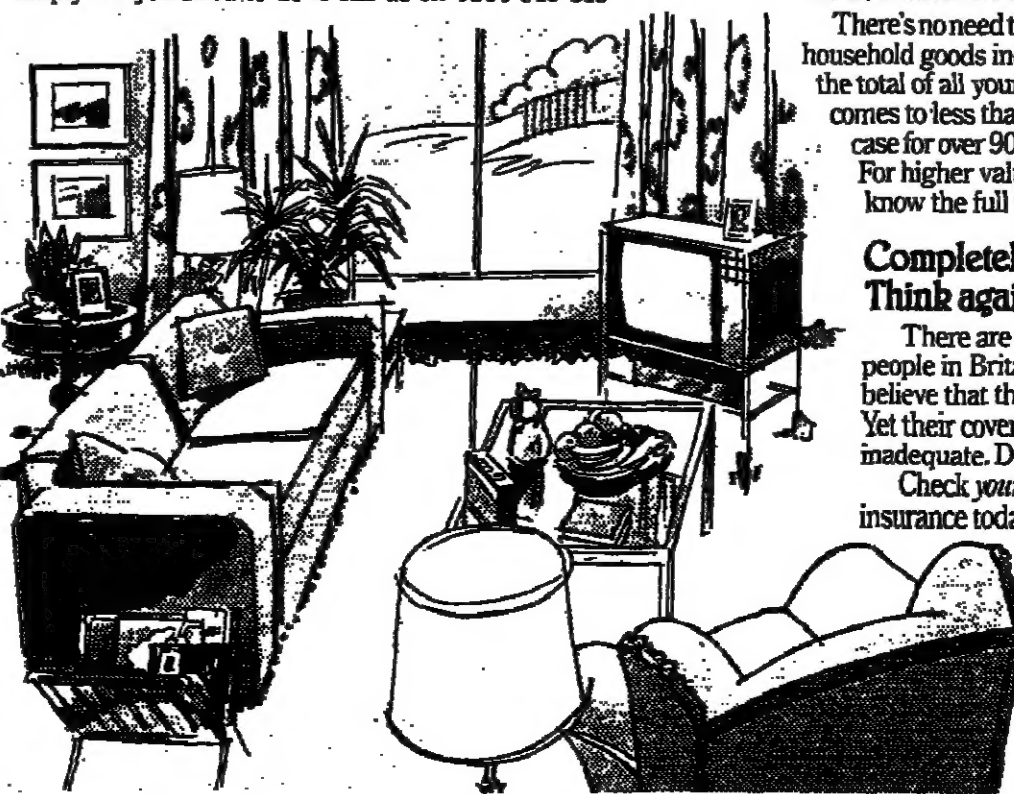
Simply a better policy


- No need to value all your contents individually, if the total value is under £25,000.
- Easy ways to pay.
- No complicated forms to complete.
- Up to £25,000 cover.
- No Brokers' fees.
- Arranged by Britain's largest Motor Insurance Broker and the world's largest Motoring Organisation.
- FREE local advice service.

At no extra charge

- £300 cover for misused credit cards
- £1,000,000 personal liability cover.
- No stolen cash
- Accidental damage protection on TVs, Hi-Fi, Video and Radio.
- New for old replacement cover.
- freezer food spoilage.

Applications are subject to acceptance by the underwriters. Dial 0800 919 319 NOW at no cost to you. Monday-Friday 8.30 am - 8.30 pm



 **Data General**
a Generation ahead.

Madrid
link i
palestin

Inside the Thatcher septic tank



Britain takes
cheap air

Madrid looks at Syria link in search for Palestine terror squad

Spanish authorities yesterday were closely examining an apparent connection between Syria and the bomb that injured 13 people at the Madrid airport on Thursday. At the same time, police were searching for members of a Palestinian terrorist squad operating in Madrid.

Its existence was revealed on Saturday in a nationwide television interview by an Interior Ministry official.

Police alleged that a Palestinian arrested last Friday in the capital in relation to the blast, Mr Nasser Hassan El Ali, is a lieutenant of Al Fatah Uprising, the Palestinian extremist group under the leadership of Mr Abu Musa.

It is a splinter group of Al Fatah, based in Damascus with camps in the Bekah Valley. It is believed to be financed by Syria.

Police claim that before coming to Madrid, Mr Hassan El Ali went to Paris to carry out an attack on an El Al plane.

● **JERUSALEM:** Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister has indirectly accused Syria of responsibility for the bombing of the El Al check-in desk in Madrid, the independent daily *Haaretz* said (AEE report).

"I can say with certainty

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

that if Syria had wanted to prevent Abu Musa from carrying out this operation, it could have done so. Syria provides cover for the operations of the Abu Musa organization," Mr Rabin was quoted as saying.

He added: "Syria is the Sparta of the Middle East... it practises the politics of the cannon to the detriment of everybody, despite its serious economic situation."

Mr Rabin, who has previously levelled similar accusations against Syria, also warned Damascus against any attempt to launch a surprise attack on Israel.

According to the Interior Ministry, the suspected terrorist paid a Spaniard with a criminal record, Mr Isaias Manuel Jalae, \$1,000 (£670) to carry a briefcase on an El Al flight bound from Madrid to Tel Aviv, telling him it contained illegal drugs.

The briefcase bomb went off prematurely at the check-in counter of the Israeli airline in the international departures hall of the Madrid airport about a half hour before the flight was scheduled to take off.

● **Policeman killed:** A member of the paramilitary Civil Guard police force was killed and 12 people wounded in four terrorist bomb attacks

within six hours on Saturday in the Basque country, according to reports published here yesterday (Harry Debelius writes).

On the same day police claimed to have broken up two Basque terrorist squads, arresting three people.

Two of the four bombs were booby-traps, set to attack policemen who came to the aid of their injured companions.

The dead civil guard who was killed was part of a police unit whose van was hit on the same road where the second blast occurred, one hour later, as they were on their way to help.

The first explosion demolished a National Police patrol car in the red light district of Bilbao, injuring four policemen and a passer-by.

The second blast was near the northern coastal town of Zarauz, smashing into the side of a civil guard jeep and injuring one civil guard.

One hour later, about 2½ miles away, the third bomb went off on a curve on the same road, demolishing a Civil Guard van, killing one Civil Guard and injuring five others.

The fourth bomb exploded within a few hundred yards of the same place, as police searched the area.



The Italian tenor, Luciano Pavarotti, meeting Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, in Peking.

Smith back to face split in his MPs

From Jan Raath Harare

The parliamentary caucus of the white opposition party of Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, meets here on Wednesday to attempt to resolve a threatened split among its MPs.

Zimbabwe's new parliamentary year opened on June 24, and before it is out, the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the descendant of Mr

Smith's Rhodesian Front, may find entrenched white representation in Parliament extinct, and the one-party state a *fait accompli*.

In April next year the seven-year immunity expires of clauses in the constitution guaranteeing the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly and freedom of political association. Amendments to the two provisions at the moment require the impossi-

ble assent of all 100 MPs. After April, changes will need only 70 votes.

When Parliament opened last week, the ruling Zanu (PF) party sat with 66 MPs, its strongest representation yet. Steady progress in unity talks between Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, support from sidestream parties, and internal rifts within the Conservative Alliance seem certain to assure Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime

Minister, of the 70 he needs.

Mr Smith returned last week from a trip to London and Vancouver and will chair the caucus meeting on Wednesday. During his absence, Mr Charles Duke crossed the floor to Zanu (PF), becoming the party's first white MP.

A week later party elders managed to dissuade another four young MPs from following Mr Duke, at least until Mr Smith returned.

Uganda moves to control imports

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

The Ugandan Government is taking over the importation of essential commodities in a bid to bring down prices and end profiteering which has contributed to the country's inflation rate of more than 100 per cent a year.

President Yoweri Museveni, angered by what he regards as an organised attempt to frustrate his Government's reformist socialist policies, has accused traders of hoarding supplies in order to force prices up.

Sugar recently imported on Government orders is supposed to sell at 1,200 shillings (£1.70) a kilogram, but has been fetching ten times that price on the black market. Beer, which is sold from the brewery at 1,300 shillings a bottle, costs up to four times that figure in central Kampala, five miles away.

The Government's reaction has been to order a new distribution system for essential items like sugar, with local village committees required to nominate their chosen traders.

But there are problems in implementing such a novel system, which bypasses normal commercial channels, and the result has been empty shops.

Inside the EEC: 1

Thatcher, still the sceptic in Europe

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Last December, when the British presidency of the Council of Ministers was already on the horizon, Lord Cockfield, the senior British Commissioner in Brussels, offered an English view of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Lord Cockfield has a deadpan manner which sometimes makes it difficult to know when he is joking. Mrs Thatcher, he suggested, was so committed a European that a giant statue of her should be erected on the cliffs of Dover, with a finger pointing to the Continent and with the words "There lies our future" on the pedestal.



Lord Cockfield: Impish suggestion.

Behind Lord Cockfield's jest lies the fact that Mrs Thatcher is seen in most of the EEC as a Euro-sceptic at best. Britain's presidency, which begins tomorrow, will show whether the British share any of the Euro-idealism of the Dutch, who held the presidency for the first half of the year. Britain hopes to use its period in the chair to advance Mrs Thatcher's aims in stimulating enterprise in Europe and slashing the red tape which encumbers business initiative.

But what of the wider aims of the EEC? Part of the answer is that Britain, whether it likes it or not, is obliged to implement recent modest EEC reforms designed ultimately to lead to closer European integration. The assumption is that all EEC citizens will acquire a wider loyalty to Europe beyond narrow national interests.

in the reform process, was appointed to Brussels by Mrs Thatcher as a fellow Euro-sceptic, but has since turned into an almost fanatical Euro-visionary. He is the driving force behind the plan to complete the internal market — with no internal trade barriers and few frontier controls — by 1992, a target date written into the Treaty of Rome at the Luxembourg summit.

At Luxembourg EEC leaders — Mrs Thatcher included — put their signatures to reforms in EEC decision making which go by the engaging name of the Single European Act.

The Italians and other enthusiasts had wanted an act of European union, which Britain resisted. But anti-Marketisers believe the term "Single Act" nonetheless obscures the fact that as the EEC edges down the road to unity, national sovereignty is being gradually ceded from national parliaments to Brussels.

Britain is committed to implementing the Luxembourg reforms during its presidency over the next six months.

Recent reports in both the Commons and the Lords reflect belated parliamentary anxiety about the Single Act. Anti-Marketisers can hardly argue that the reforms — which include majority voting in the Council of Ministers, increased powers for the European Parliament and machinery for EEC foreign policy, in the past often ineffective — have been introduced by stealth.

But critics argue that leaders have begun a process which will lead inexorably — since EEC law takes primacy over national law — to a more closely integrated Europe. Once the Single Act has been ratified by all EEC parliaments, the Twelve will have embarked on the road to an integrated Europe in which power increasingly rests with a streamlined Council of Ministers — in which Britain can be outvoted — and the bureaucracy of the Commission in Brussels.

Tomorrow: The Commission

Britain takes over the cheap air fares fight

From Our Own Correspondent

EEC transport ministers meeting in Luxembourg will make a final effort today to reach agreement on cheaper air fares and the liberalization of European air transport before the EEC Commission carries out its threat to take airlines to court for "illegal practices".

Britain, which tomorrow takes over the presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers, is strongly in favour of liberalization. Other countries, however, are resisting the US-style deregulation.

Mr John Moore, the British Minister of Transport who tomorrow becomes the chairman of the EEC Transport Council for the next six months, will urge the Council to agree to moves towards deregulation even though the Commission has threatened to take legal action if airlines continue to violate the Treaty of Rome by operating price-fixing cartels.

Britain has been preparing its conduct of Council meetings for the past year and has seconded a senior Foreign

Office official to Brussels to plan its approach to key issues.

The air fares issue should have been settled 10 days ago, but Mrs Nellie Smit-Kroes, the Dutch Transport Minister, adjourned the deadlocked Transport Council.

Two other crucial issues arise this week at the start of the British presidency — the impending trade war with Washington and the future of the EEC budget.

Tomorrow Washington is to impose higher tariffs against EEC food exports in retaliation for what it sees as discrimination against American farm products in Europe. Officials said the Commission would respond with restrictions on American wheat, rice and corn gluten feed, but would delay these sanctions for two weeks.

Later this week the European Court is to rule on action taken by the Council of Ministers, with strong support from Britain, to have extra spending voted by the European Parliament in the 1986 budget declared illegal.

Today's Pan Am

More widespread business appeal.



US flights under one roof, it's the envy of other airlines.

On your return, Pan Am has another big advantage at JFK. The only private terminal for First and Clipper Class travellers.

We check you in. You just sit back and relax, with a soft drink on the house.

No other airline offers anything like it. Which is why for today's business travellers, today's Pan Am is even more attractive.

At Pan Am we're making some big changes for business travellers.

Wider, six-across seating in our new Clipper® Class — finished in real tweed.

Spacious new interiors with brand new carpets and curtains.

Greater comfort in First Class: new Sleeperette® seats made from genuine leather and woolly sheepskin.

And there's more...

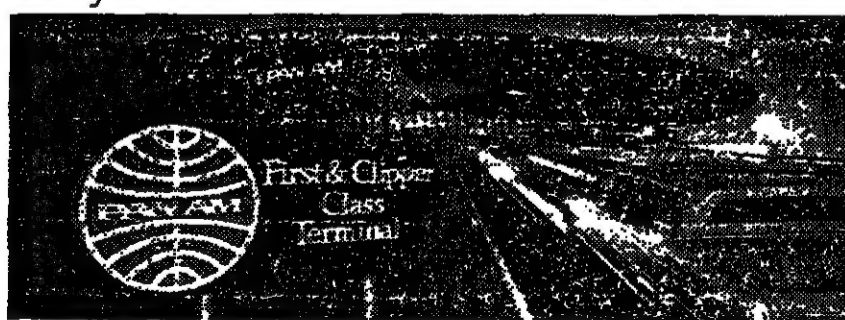
Our new meals, for example. And our wines that have been acclaimed among the best in the skies by Business Traveller.



Flying to New York? Our complimentary helicopter awaits to whisk you into Manhattan.

It leaves from our Worldport® terminal.

The only one at JFK with all international and



And whether you fly Pan Am First or Clipper Class across the Atlantic this summer, we have a special bonus for you.

We will send you, with compliments, a cordless 'phone worth £130.

FREE CORDLESS PHONE
Call Pan Am or your Travel Agent for details*

All you have to do to get this gift is to make one First or two Clipper Class return trips from Heathrow between 1st June and 31st August.

Find out more from your Travel Agent or call Pan Am on 01-409 0688.

Today's Pan Am. You can't beat the experience.

On board refitting not yet available on all flights *The right is reserved to withdraw or amend this offer as a result of Government action.



Security alert at Sri Lanka naval base for guerrilla mines

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The Karainagar naval base in northern Sri Lanka has been placed under a security alert after reports that trained guerrilla groups have arrived in the area, according to the *Weekend* newspaper.

The Sunday paper said that the security forces have been told to look out for attempts to mine marine installations by men trained in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu in under water warfare.

The paper also said that security authorities were concerned about the presence of unidentified aircraft over security installations in the Northern Province.

The report said that early this month, the aircraft had appeared four days in succession and sometimes descended to very low altitudes.

Radar at Palaly Airport in Jaffna had tracked a plane on one occasion and had called it on radio but had received no response.

The report said that sources added that the violations were by military aircraft and not civilian planes.

The *Weekend* hinted that the planes were from India by saying that two months ago the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Minister had told the state's

Legislative Assembly that Delhi had instructed the Indian Air Force to patrol Indian airspace around the narrow Palk Straits which separates Sri Lanka from India.

Meanwhile there are conflicting reports as to who is responsible for the blasting of a bridge on the Paranthan-mullaivu road in the Northern Province, which was being used mainly by buses plying between Jaffna and Colombo.

The Ministry of National Security says it was destroyed by Tamil guerrillas on Saturday while sources in Jaffna said the bridge was destroyed by the security forces to ensure that all buses to and from Colombo pass through Killinochchi, where the army has a strong base and where spot checks could be carried out.

Deaths in clashes: At least 10 people were killed on Saturday in separate clashes between troops and Tamil guerrillas (Reuters reports).

A military spokesman said two soldiers and a civilian driver died when a guerrilla landmine blasted a van in an army convoy at Kikulottuwa.

The spokesman said seven guerrillas were killed and a soldier wounded in a battle with security forces in Jaffna district.

Vote on Shin Bet inquiry avoided

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The Israeli Cabinet yesterday avoided taking a vote on whether to call for an inquiry into the country's counter-intelligence agency, Shin Bet.

Despite much sabre-rattling before the meeting by some Labour ministers, who threatened to bring down the coalition Government if no inquiry was agreed, the meeting reached no conclusion and the matter will be taken up again at a special Cabinet session later this week.

By then the Knesset and the High Court of Justice will have had a chance to give their opinion on the question. Today Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, will have to answer four no confidence motions in the Knesset on his Government's handling of the affair.

At the same time the High Court is to hear three petitions calling for an inquiry and asking that presidential pardons to Shin Bet agents involved should be quashed.

The fact that no vote was taken at yesterday's meeting shows that the Labour ministers who want an inquiry knew they were outnumbered.

Mr Ya'acov Tsur, the Absorption Minister, insisted after the meeting that the campaign had only just started.

He said public opinion would eventually force the Government to order an investigation.

The Japanese elections

Squabbles along road to victory

From David Watts, Wakayama, Japan

"He's really playing dirty, but I can't do that as the incumbent," Mr Chikara Higashi, a short dapper man in an electric-blue suit, is waiting to address women workers at a small factory managed by a friend.

It is not opposition candidates he is worried about in this rural constituency, which looks like southern Italy with its endless groves of mandarin oranges climbing the sides of every mountain and a small fishing town nestling in each inlet.

Mr Higashi's most serious challenge comes from a fellow former bureaucrat cutting his political teeth as an independent before getting the full endorsement of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

The contest with opposition candidates in this second constituency of Wakayama is almost incidental to the inter-party confrontation within the LDP.

The leading opposition parties are not running a sufficient number of candidates nationally to win a majority in the Diet.

The interest in the election centres on the size of the ruling party's majority and its ability to control independently the Diet's most important committees.

On the national level, it is a contest between LDP factions within the party to increase their size and influence. Locally, it is a family battle between relatives and contacts of the two men who were both born in the constituency: Mr Higashi in Shingu, on one side of the Kii peninsula, and Mr Minoru Noda on the other.

Mr Higashi is part of the faction which supports Mr



Mr Higashi in front of his campaign van, with the announcers who recite his virtues.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister. Mr Noda is a follower of the former Prime Minister Mr Takeshi Fukuda, a deadly political enemy of Mr Nakasone.

Both candidates previously worked for the Ministry of Finance and were launched on their political careers by a party elder who gave them the necessary introductions for their ministry jobs. Ninety-three LDP candidates are former bureaucrats this year.

In Japanese politics, personal affiliations like Mr Higashi's count more than almost anything else except money, and that is needed in huge amounts. The legal limit for total expenditure by all candidates for the election is

108 million yen (\$427,000).

Mr Higashi ran as an independent in the 1983 elections with behind-the-scenes support from the LDP and beat an LDP incumbent for his seat. Once he proved himself by winning the third of the constituency's three seats he was officially endorsed by the party.

In this election Mr Noda is hoping to repeat the process and the battle is well and truly joined with Mr Higashi. Neither the Communists nor the Socialists entered a candidate last time and neither is expected to do so this election in spite of the area's problems which, in other countries, would mean bad news for a ruling party. Not in Japan, where none of

the opposition can come close to the formidable LDP machine and its power to dispense projects and cash.

Wakayama's difficulties are those of agricultural areas elsewhere but with some special Japanese twists: young people are leaving for Osaka and Wakayama City, the provincial capital; the costs of growing mandarins and over-production, coupled with the prospect of cheaper imports from the United States undermining the whole industry, make the fruit's future bleak.

Import controls on oil make Wakayama's energy costs unnecessarily high. A litre of petrol costs 120 yen (47p) in Osaka and 145 yen (57p) here. It would be cheaper to import

ready-refined petrol from Singapore or Malaysia. Oil firms are allowed to import only 5 per cent of their refining capacity as finished products from abroad.

The refinery in Arita is small and 5 per cent makes little impact on local prices. Locals are in favour of liberalized petroleum imports but not of freer imports of mandarins from the US.

Mr Higashi has already undertaken one successful negotiating mission to the US for the Government, seeking to hold the lid on American imports. Mr Noda is using that against him. The mission was a failure, Mr Noda tells voters, and was an example of how Mr Higashi is more interested in international affairs than local issues.

Indeed, Mr Higashi makes great play of his international connections. He constantly drops big political names for the lady factory workers who seem unmoved until he tells them that he shook hands three times with the Princess of Wales and they are all more attractive than she. Indeed, they are — as voters.

Mr Higashi is having a rather quiet day. The crowds are small in Arita, which is Mr Noda's territory, and he has to work hard for every vote, greeting voters with white-gloved hands, symbolic of "clean hands and a pure heart".

"That's really dirty tactics to claim that I don't pay attention to local issues. I can claim that I'm in a position to negotiate internationally on problems which are local ones in Wakayama," he says.

The voters show no great emotion one way or the other. Whether or not Mr Higashi wins, the post-election Government will still be LDP.

Governor of Thai riot island sacked

Bangkok (AFP) — The Governor of Phuket has been transferred out of the province after riots rocked the southern Thai island last week.

The move came after community leaders had criticized Mr Sanong Rodphothong for failing to take adequate measures to cope with a riot at a controversial chemical plant last Monday.

The Government imposed a state of emergency after the riot, in which an estimated 100,000 demonstrators set fire to the plant and damaged a hotel.

Protesters were concerned that environmental pollution from the plant would harm the island's tourist industry.

Media to be briefed on Hong Kong talks

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Chinese and Hong Kong delegates met yesterday to discuss the reversion of sovereignty over the British-ruled territory to China in 1997.

The meeting in Shenzhen, the Chinese "special economic zone" adjacent to Hong Kong, was described as a session of the political sub-group of the joint basic law-drafting committee working out arrangements for future political institutions.

Hong Kong leaders have welcomed the Chinese agreement to brief reporters on the progress of the talks, which are understood to cover direct elections for legislative and executive bodies.

Party success boosts Gandhi

Delhi (Reuters) — Mr Rajiv Gandhi's flagging political fortunes have been boosted by successes scored by his Congress (I) party in elections to India's upper house.

The party won all 30 seats it contested yesterday, including one in Punjab where it fought off a stiff challenge from Sikh militants.

The 15 other seats at stake in the upper house, whose members are elected by India's state assemblies, were split between seven other national or regional parties. Congress (I) maintained its

total of 152 seats in the 244-seat Rajya Sabha despite fears that growing dissidence within the party might lead to covert support for opposition candidates.

In the last partial upper house elections three months ago, Congress (I) won only five of 12 seats it contested. The setback followed a string of by-election losses.

The party won a record four-fifths majority in the lower house, the Lok Sabha, in general elections in December 1984, but opposition groups

rule nine of the country's 22 states.

● Punjab: Anger rose in Punjab yesterday after security forces hunting extremists raided a Sikh shrine and militant Hindus pressed ahead with a call for a protest strike.

The moderate Sikh Temples Management Committee voiced a strong protest at the "manhandling" and detention of 17 Sikhs after police and paramilitary troops raided a prominent shrine in Tarn Taran town, 15 miles from Amritsar.

Dhaka tax protest on tough budget plan

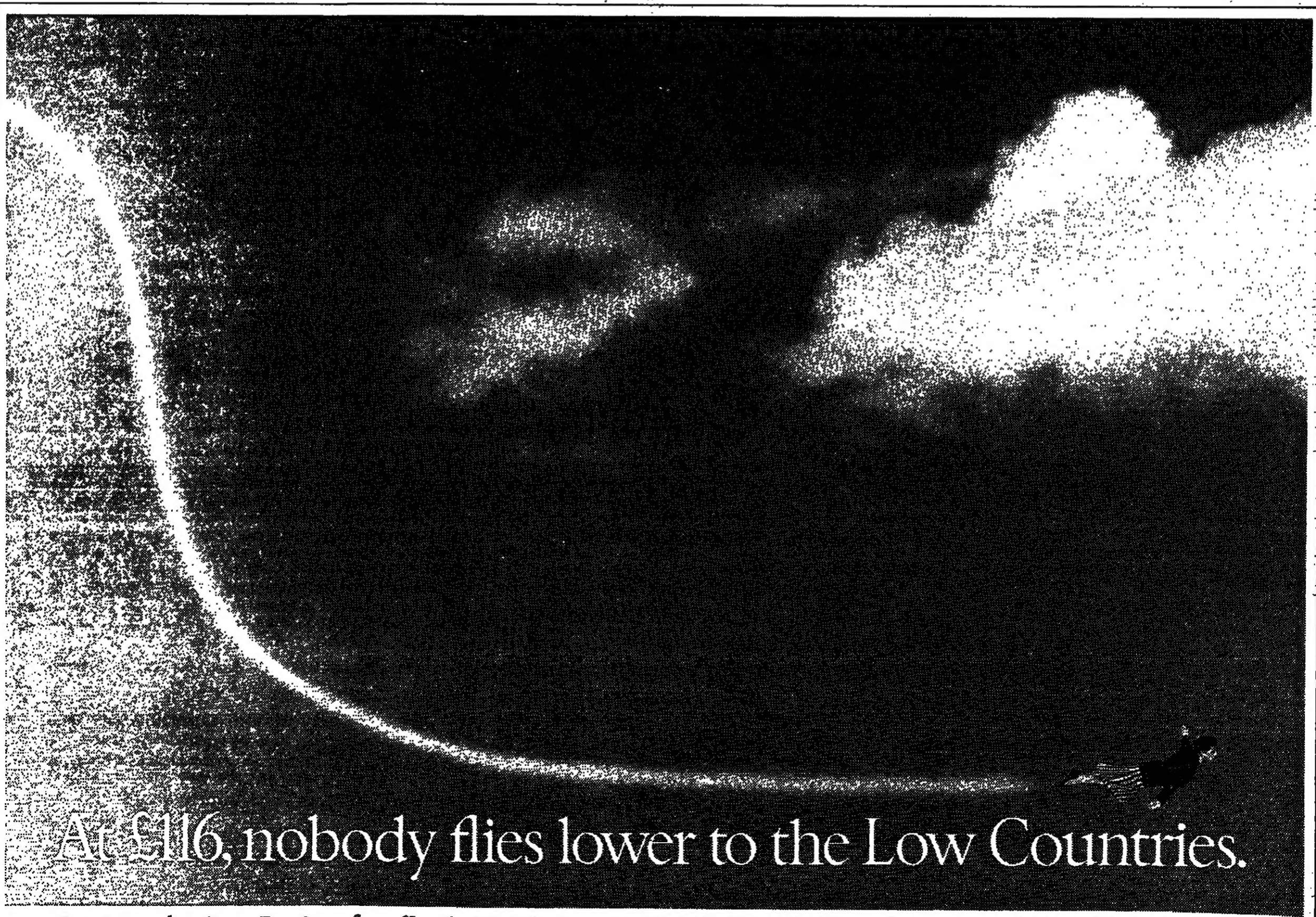
Dhaka — Thousands of people with black protest banners streamed into the streets of Dhaka in monsoon rains at the weekend to demonstrate against new taxes and rising costs of living (Ahmed Fazl writes).

The protest came as the Bangladesh military Government unveiled tough budget proposals for fiscal year 1986-87, asking people to prepare for austerity.

Mr M. Syeduzzaman, chief of the Finance Ministry, said

yesterday that the new budget should be seen as the beginning of a "phase of development, social justice and self-reliance" during which the people already facing high consumer prices should be prepared to make sacrifices.

The budget which called for spending of about 92.5 billion taka (about £2 billion) came as prices of consumer goods went up officially by 10 per cent in two months and exports continued to decline.



At £116, nobody flies lower to the Low Countries.

Our Amsterdam Same-Day Saver fare offers the best value around with a choice of 3 flights out of Heathrow and 3 back, Monday to Friday. Contact your travel agent or British Airways travel shop for the low down.

BRITISH AIRWAYS

The world's favourite airline.

ICL IS A MEMBER OF THE STC PLC GROUP

and to victory

ready-refined petrol from
Singapore or Malaysia. Oil is
allowed to import and
export as finished prod-

The refinery in Abu
small and 5 per cent of
little impact on local oil
prices are in favour of the
refined petroleum imports from
the U.S.

Mr. Hapashi has also
undertaken one successful
mission to the U.S.
the Government, seeking
the lid on arms
Mr. Hapashi is not
a failure. Mr. Hapashi
was an example
Mr. Hapashi is an
international
than local ones.

Indeed, Mr. Hapashi
play of his international
connections. He
groups big political con-
fessionary workers
moved until he
that he should be
times with the Prime
of the law and they are
attractive than she. In
they are - as voters.

Mr. Hapashi is looking
a quiet day. The one
small in Africa, which
territory, and he has
hard for every
governing voters with
hands, symbolic
hands and a p-

What's really dirty
that I don't
to local issues.
I'm in a position
international
which are local
Wahab. he says.

The voters show
one way or the
or not the
the post-election
will still be L.L.

Dhaka tax protest on tough budget plan

the new bill
as the big
of de-
size and
which
factoring in
sacred
services

which will
2.5 bil-
the
goodness
to per cent
and expense.

Are ICL's competitors developing chips on their shoulders?

Look at it from his point of view.

In 1985 ICL's turnover was over £1 bn. with pre-tax profits up by 33%. A major achievement by any standards and built on solid growth.

We now supply more electronic point-of-sale systems to UK retailers than any other manufacturer.

The financial sector and manufacturing industries are also investing more than ever before in ICL computers.

In the public sector, you'll find us hard at work in the majority of local government offices, in every Regional Health Authority, as well as easing the burden on the DHSS and Inland Revenue.

Essential public services like the water, gas and electricity industries, all rely on ICL information systems. And we play a significant role in key areas of the nation's defence.

Without ICL, Britain could grind to a halt tomorrow. Fortunately, however, we're

looking much further ahead than that.

By exploiting new technologies like high speed fibre optics, and through our leadership in networking, ICL are assured of a major role in all sectors of Britain's economy for many years to come.

And some people would give their right arm to be in that position.

ICL

You're in good company.

ANGLIA BUILDING SOCIETY, AUSTIN REED, THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, GEC AVIONICS, BANKERS' AUTOMATED CLEARING SERVICES, BBC, BRITANNIA BUILDING SOCIETY, BRITISH GAS CORPORATION, BRITISH RAIL ENGINEERING, CARREFOUR, CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, CHLORIDE GROUP, CITY OF SHEFFIELD, COATS PATONS, CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, DALGETY UK, DHSS, DO IT ALL, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, F. HINDS, FERRANTI, HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP, HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL, H. M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, IMPERIAL GROUP, INLAND REVENUE, KELLOGG COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, KENT COUNTY COUNCIL, KWIK-FIT, LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, W.M. LOW & COMPANY, METAL BOX, MILK MARKETING BOARD, PROVINCIAL INSURANCE, RACAL ELECTRONICS, ROYAL DOULTON, I. SAINSBURY, H. SAMUEL, W. H. SMITH, SPILLERS FOODS, STYLO, BARRETT, THORN EMI, VISIONHIRE, WICKES.

CITROËN LAUNCH THEIR NEW FLEET.

(WELL, YOU REMEMBER
HOW WET LAST SUMMER WAS.)



A NEW FLAGSHIP. THE CITROËN BX GTi.

The new Citroën BX 19GTi is an exciting combination of panache, performance, luxury and equipment. The Bosch fuel injected engine develops 125bhp giving a top speed of 123mph and 0-60 in a staggering 8.8 seconds.

With aerodynamic spoilers fore and aft, low profile tyres, power operated disc brakes all round, power-assisted steering and Citroën's unique suspension system, the flagship offers

beautifully balanced road holding.

The interior has been carefully designed to blend sports car feel with executive car luxury.

Sports seating, performance instrumentation, finger tip controls and a padded single spoke steering wheel combine to give true GTi driving pleasure. You'll even find the price at £8849 plain sailing.

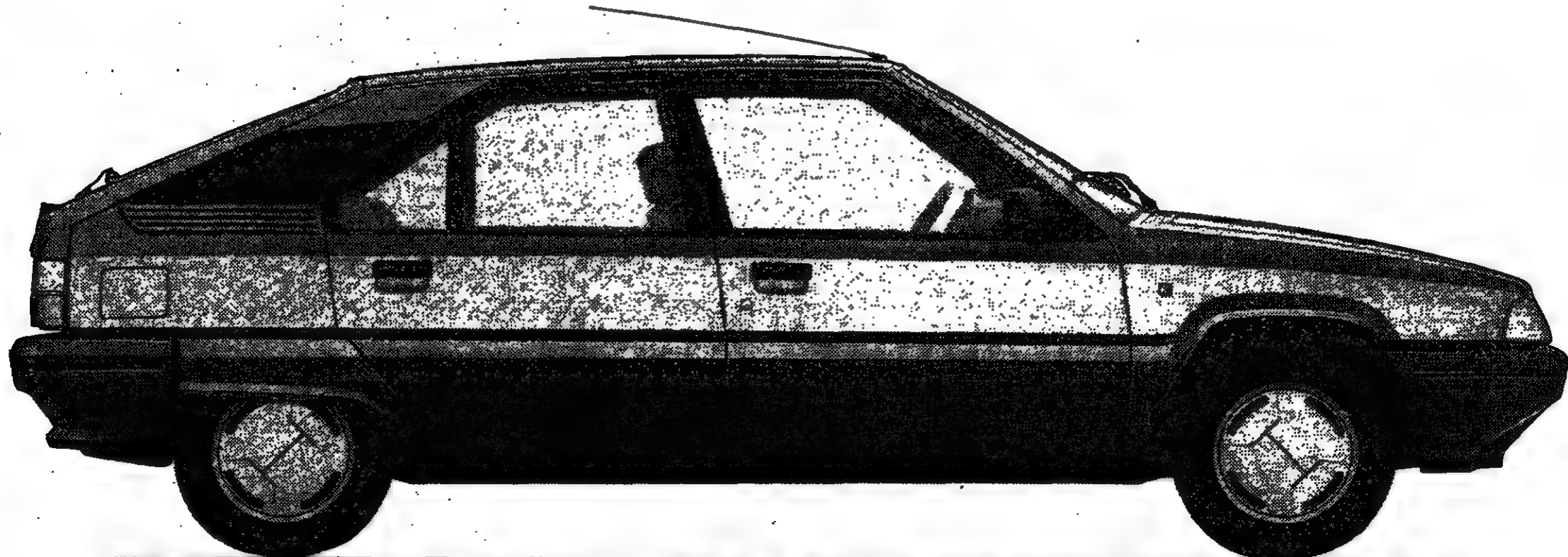


A NEW CARRIER. THE CITROËN BX ESTATE.

The new Citroën Estate, a car with truly individual flair and style in an increasingly conformist age.

New, stylish facia and dashboard, Citroën's legendary comfort, and high standards of equipment. Electric windows are standard on all models, power steering on most. But what probably makes the new Citroën BX Estates so completely

different is the ride. The unique self-levelling suspension will smooth out any rough crossings and with variable height control ensures that it is unaffected by heavy loads. You can even adjust the height yourself for those bulkier items (it will carry over half a tonne). No matter what, it will always behave like a saloon. So it's steady as she goes all the way from £7672.



A NEW CRUISER. THE CITROËN BX DIESEL.

The smoothest diesel on the road has changed inside and out. What hasn't changed on the new diesel range is that incomparable Citroën diesel ride—so quiet and vibration free you'd think it was a petrol saloon.

New levels of comfort, refinement and style complement advanced engineering. Citroën's self-levelling suspension and specially designed hydraulic engine mounts provide ride comfort unsurpassed by any other diesel.

The new Citroën's BX 19DTR's perky 65bhp engine provides sprightly acceleration, remarkable economy (60.1mpg

at 56mph) and relaxed cruising up to 98mph. Equally relaxing is the price, starting from just £6873.

The impressive new model range, including 15 saloons, 4 estates, a choice of petrol or diesel engines and 6 automatics, starts at only £5598 so you won't have to push the boat out.

For more information, write to Citroën Freepost at the address below, or if you fancy taking the helm for a test cruise, dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Citroën will get you the address of your nearest dealer. (We've got one in nearly every port.)

THE NEW CITROËN BX's, FROM £5,598.



NEW BX RANGE STARTS WITH BX £5598, BX14E £5950, BX14RE £6395, BX16RS £7122 (AUTOMATIC £7745), BX16TRS £8,245 (AUTOMATIC £8868), BX19TRS £8353 (AUTOMATIC £8976), BX19GTi £8849, BX17RD (DIESEL) £6873, BX19RD (DIESEL) £7638 (AUTOMATIC £8261), BX19DTR (DIESEL) £8558 (AUTOMATIC £9180). ESTATES: BX16RS £7672, BX19TRS £8903 (AUTOMATIC £9526), BX19RD (DIESEL) £8188. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE CAR TAX, VAT, FRONT/REAR SEAT BELTS. DELIVERY AND NUMBERPLATES EXTRA. PERFORMANCE/CAPACITY FIGURES MANUFACTURER. BX19DTR GOVT. FUEL FIGS: URBAN CYCLE 43.5MPG, CONSTANT 56MPH 60.1MPG, CONSTANT 75MPH 45.5MPG. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO CITROËN U.K. LTD., FREEPOST, LONDON N4 1BR. FLEET AND EXPORT SALES: CITROËN U.K. LTD., MILL STREET, SLOUGH, SL2 5QJ.

Fourteen years and no passes

It started in the 1970s and it hasn't finished yet — but there is more to *Mastermind* than viewers saw in last night's final. Bryan Appleyard peers behind that infamous spotlight

Magnus Magnusson rises to his feet in an echoing McEwan Hall at the University of Edinburgh. "And now the man who has done so much to run the BBC since he took over — Mr. Michael Grade!" The five *Mastermind* contestants giggle and there are some sniggers from the technicians who lurk in the pools of darkness between the lighting gantries.

The Mag — as he is universally known — is bearing aloft an empty earthenware plate which he pretends, for the moment, is made of Caithness glass. He presents it to John Gilpin, the stage manager. His job is to play the Controller of BBC 1 — the real Grade is later to present the real glass bowl to the real winner. Gilpin says: "Great pleasure, blah, blah, blah, Caithness, blah, blah, blah." He then unloads the dish on a contestant who, in turn, sits in the famous chair, the dish perched on her lap.

The rehearsal of the presentation is repeated five times over, once for each contestant. Only two rehearsals were actually required, but it was felt that everybody should practise winning unless failure to do so was later interpreted as some kind of omen.

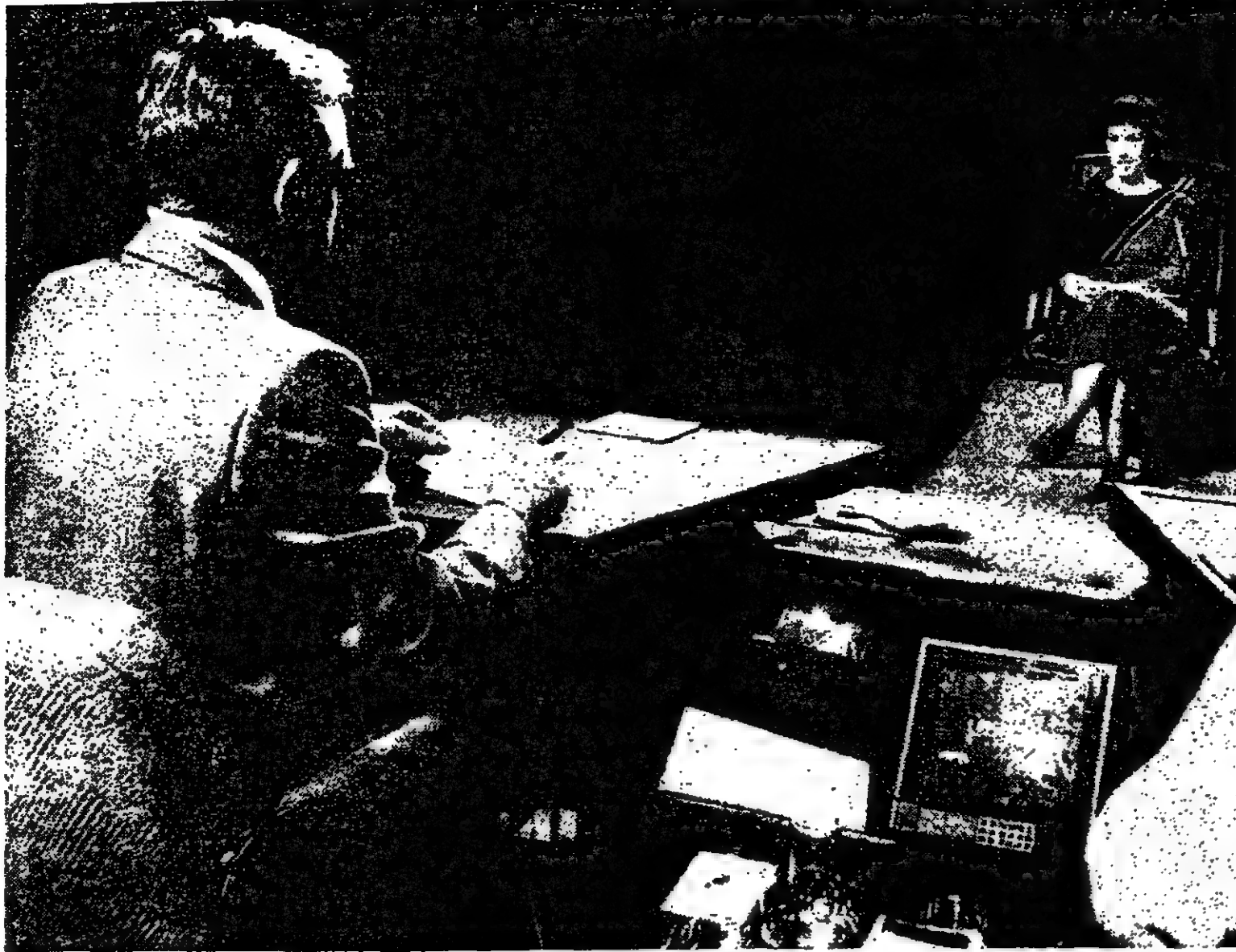
With that process completed all retire for sherry and sandwiches prior to the real thing. Earlier they had rehearsed both rounds of the game using a stock of rehearsal questions which never varies. The Mag dispenses with his austere on-air tones and reveals his true colours during this process.

"You passed *cravenly* on two," he says, or "Mr. Formby, return to your seat in disgrace." For, shocking as it may seem, the magisterial, erudite Magnusson who runs *Mastermind* is a phoney — his real self is mischievous, laid-back; he is most definitely one of the lads.

The final was actually recorded on May 31. In previous years it has been recorded in the same week as transmission. But organization this year, with five finalists instead of the usual four, proved more difficult, so the final had to be staged before the semi-finals had even been broadcast.

As a result the entire production team was twitchy about the problem of secrecy, imploring both audience and guests to keep the result to themselves. Meanwhile a few assorted hacks were wondering if they could relieve Messrs Ladbroke of any spare change with the help of this fragment of inside knowledge.

Over sherry, Mary Craig, the scorer, is playing a mother-hen role for the contestants. She discusses clothes with the women — "It's pink. Oh it must be very pale pink" — and assures the man looking most tense, Owen Gunnell, that it is only



The Answering Machine faces The Mag: Jennifer Keaveney on her winning way to the theoretical maximum of 40 points during last night's final

a game. This seems to produce the opposite of the desired effect.

Meanwhile The Mag and the producer, Peter Massey, retell the history of the quiz.

It was born in the 1970s when the BBC was on the look-out for a new quiz format. One producer, Bill Wright, had suffered interrogation by the Gestapo after being shot down over Holland. One night he relived the experience in a dream, with his interrogators having been turned into the Spanish Inquisition. Again he wearily repeated his name, rank and serial number while sitting in a chair, dazzled by bright lights. On waking he instantly worked out the format for the show. To this day it has changed only in detail.

'Magnus is quite definitely one of the lads'

Its success has been immense. It has now run for 14 years and attracts audiences of up to 15 million. This year a record number of 8,000 people have applied to take part in the 1987 series. There is even a *Mastermind* club for former contestants. The Mag attends their meetings and provides expert criticism of the quality of their question-setting during after-dinner sessions. Time is passing and the challenges are visibly freezing up. Making conversation is evidently becoming an irritant as the final approaches.

Two of them — Philip McDonald and Michael Formby — are from Liverpool and are seasoned practitioners from the pub-based Merseyside Quiz League. Both have been swotting. Owen says he has no time for such preparation and keeps saying: "I didn't expect to get this far and I don't expect to win tonight."

The two women are spectacularly different. Hendy Farquhar-Smith is the garrulous life-and-soul-of-the-party. She has been on *Winner Takes All* and *Ask the Family*, so she is something of a TV pro. She calls Jennifer Keaveney "the answering machine" after her performance in the semi-final. She scored 20 in each round, making a record total of 40. This is a theoretical maximum as the Mag times the questions and answers to give an optimum 20 questions per two minute period. Very rapid answering can of course produce more.

Jennifer is quiet and shy and has been re-reading the novels of Elizabeth Gaskell. Her dress is the same as she wore in the heat and the semi-final — not that she is superstitious, she just couldn't find anything else. She is the runaway favourite.

Families are there, but only Owen's wife is actually at the sherry session. Contestants are allowed three guests, who must sit behind them as they wait to sit in The Chair. This is meant to discourage any suggestion of cheating, though in reality they all say that once they are out in the glare of the lights they are aware of nothing but The Mag's pale stare and the soft clicks of his question cards.

We leave for the hall, now filled by the audience. Around its renaissance dome is inscribed the motto: "Wisdom is the principal thing therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding; exalt her and she shall bring thee honour." Tonight, the understanding is optional.

'Aware of nothing but the click of question cards'

During the contest half the audience cannot hear a thing as questions and answers acoustically evaporate in the vast dome. But the tension is real enough as Hendy takes a one-point lead after the specialist round. In the general knowledge round, however, Jennifer finds her range. Her head tilts slightly, all life seems to vanish from her face and the answers emerge as if she were merely the mouthpiece of some infinitely quick, infinitely informed computer. She scores a near-impossible 22 to give her another 40 and a runaway victory.

Grade does his prize-giving bit, making convivial jokes about his own inability to answer the questions. Back to the food and drink and the contestants are almost invisible as Grade takes centre-stage. "It's all about cruelty... and the eyes", he says, his own beady

Waiting for the biggest bang

This is the day on which we all run our greatest annual risk of meeting natural disaster face to face. As you read this, the earth is plunging through a cloud of inter-planetary boulders, the "builder's rubble" of the solar system. It poses very real threats — a chunk just 20 yards across sweeping into the earth's atmosphere would explode a few miles above ground and devastate a hundred square miles. A 100-yard boulder could reach the ground intact and explode to form a one-mile-wide crater. The dust raised by the impact would form a mushroom cloud that could affect the world's weather for many months.

Such are the vivid conclusions reached by normally down-to-earth geologists at the spring meeting of the American Geophysical Union in Baltimore, Maryland. They met in special session to assess the major natural hazards facing the world: meteorites, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

"Space boulders are particularly hazardous", says Eugene Shoemaker of the US Geological Survey. "Although we know of the many mile-sized bodies that pass by earth, even modern astronomical cameras and radar can not find and track the millions of yard-sized boulders." Shoemaker believes these rocks even pose a political risk. Any atmospheric detonation on this scale mimics a nuclear explosion. The space-monitoring systems of the superpowers would pick up an incoming fireball and identify the explosion as non-nuclear. But less sophisticated members of the nuclear club might use nuclear weapons in response to a meteorite blast. Even the reply of Star Wars

In 1908, a meteorite exploded over Siberia, levelling 1,000 square miles of forest. Today, it could be our turn

The bulk of this melts in the atmosphere, but every square mile of ground is annually scattered with a pound of cosmic dust.

Information comes from our study of asteroids (boulders composed of compressed rocks and dust) and comets (compressed ice and dust). We now know of 57 bodies of one mile or wider that pass close to the earth. At the end of May, one passed within three million miles of the planet, and such passages probably occur every two or three days. Mile-sized boulders hitting earth are rare — perhaps one every 200,000 years — but devastating.

A mile-wide asteroid produces a 100,000 megaton explosion and a crater 12 miles across. Dust thrown high into the air blocks out the sun completely for several months and may even precipitate an ice-age. Several thousand such events have occurred since life evolved on earth, and the most important ones have killed most life forms. The result has always been a sudden diversification of the lucky survivors, a sharp boost to the pace of evolution.

On a smaller scale, scientists can study the yard-sized boulders with camera networks operating at night. These show that the earth meets a 100 ton rock every



Space bomb: Phobos, one of Mars' moons, is 18 miles wide; but that is only half the size of some cosmic debris

equipment now being built to respond automatically to a nuclear attack could never be predicted. Missiles might be launched before the scientists sorted out the confusion.

Such natural disasters may seem unreal, but 78 years ago today a million-ton boulder tumbled down into the atmosphere at 72,000 mph over the Tunguska region of Siberia.

It is entry fireball, caused by friction, was brighter than the Sun and the boulder disintegrated in a 12-megaton flash four miles up. The blinding light singed the shirts of witnesses 10 miles away and the blast flattened nearly 1,000 square miles of pine forest. The local soil is still thick with tiny glass and iron beads, the condensed remains of the melted and vaporized boulder.

There is ample evidence that space is not empty, but teems with debris of all kinds. Hundreds of mile-sized mini-planets rub shoulders with millions of yard-sized rocks and billions of dust fragments. Collisions happen all the time. We've all seen the small stuff, the shooting star of a meteor being destroyed. The earth attracts more than 10,000 tons of debris a year.

day, a 1,000 ton body once a month, a 15,000 ton boulder once a year and a 100,000 ton behemoth every 20 years. A million ton Tunguska giant arrives once a century.

Our greatest risk comes from fragments of comet Enecke. This icy body has scattered more dust and boulders close to the earth's orbit in the last few thousand years than all other sources combined. Each June 30 the earth passes right through this debris.

The Tunguska boulder was part of this cloud and the impact of other bits of it on the moon have been recorded by the seismic stations left behind by the Apollo astronauts. There, meteorites are not slowed by an atmosphere and impact on the surface with full force. A high proportion of the largest impacts occur around the end of June.

Keith Hindley

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986

Marriott Hotels Weekend Summer Sale.

Just £49 a night.

PARIS, Avenue George V. LONDON, Grosvenor Square. AMSTERDAM, Leidseplein. ATHENS, Syngrou Avenue. VIENNA, Parkring.

Imagine taking a five star luxury break in the heart of one of Europe's most romantic capitals for just £49.00 per room per night (£42 at Athens).

It's now a reality with the Marriott Weekend Summer Sale offer. Give yourself a weekend to remember now that we've lowered the price of luxury. For details & reservations phone London 01-439 0281.

*£49.00 is the cost of one room per night from Friday through to Sunday inclusive (£42 at Athens). This price does not include tax. *For details of our Weekend Summer Sale, with up to 50% off normal prices, ring the number opposite.

*Offers, subject to availability, apply from 1st June to 31st August 1986. Max. 3 persons per room. No groups.

Marriott
HOTELS • RESORTS

Dolls from the deep

Legoland, the 25-acre children's amusement park in Billund, on Denmark's Jutland peninsula, will soon be providing a home for some elderly — and enchanting — guests. They are dolls, part of the cargo of a German ship, the *Louisiana*, which sank in 25 feet of water off Jutland's North Sea coast in 1868.

So far, Danish divers have brought hundreds of china and porcelain dolls to the surface, as well as spare parts such as arms and legs, and the moulds and lead for the manufacture of toys.

The *Louisiana* concern, which makes the brightly coloured interlocking building blocks used by an estimated 50 million children worldwide, paid an undisclosed — but undoubtedly considerable — sum for the rights to the treasure trove.

The wreck of the 1,300 ton *Louisiana* was discovered in 1983 by Danish divers a third of a mile off the North Sea hamlet of Fjaltring, halfway up the peninsula.



Sunken treasure: all dolled-up with somewhere to go

The ship left her home port of Bremerhaven on January 23, 1868, on her maiden voyage to New York. She had a crew of 23 and a mixed cargo of iron and lead bars, manufactured goods, wine, rice and coffee — and the toys.

Prevented from negotiating the narrows of the English

Channel by fierce storms, the *Louisiana* returned to the North Sea where she lost her masts and rigging off England and drifted off of control towards Denmark. On February 6, 15 days after setting out on her ill-fated journey to America, she was swept on to a sandbar off the Jutland coast. Only one member of the crew lost his life.

Enough goods were salvaged from the wreck of the *Louisiana* for two local auctions to be held in Jutland that spring. But before the entire cargo could be brought ashore, the hull of the 146ft vessel finally snapped and sank into the sands of Fjaltring, near Holstebro.

Three years ago divers recovered large quantities of artefacts from the hull, and since then annual summer dives have harvested crates full of well-preserved dolls, and large amounts of lead bars and other items. This summer, the project will be completed.

"The dolls, which are of German manufacture, were brand new when they were shipped to New York", Kirsten Stadelhofer, the Lego executive supervising Operation *Louisiana*, says. "Many of the items are dolls' arms, legs and heads, without bodies and clothing, indicating that they were destined to be assembled prior to being sold in shops in the New World."

The fascinating mid-19th century dolls will be cleaned and repaired before becoming part of Legoland's own doll collection. Located in a museum in the amusement park, the collection is one of the most impressive in Europe, consisting of some 450 European dolls and dolls' houses dating from 1580 to the turn of the last century.

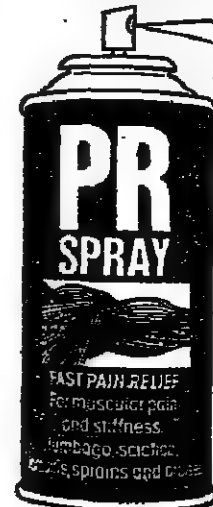
Christopher Follett

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 989

ACROSS	1 Sherry secretion (5)	11 Dish list (4)	17 Everly (4)	23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)
2 Pense mark (5)	3 Optimistic (8)	4 Firing practice area (8,5)	5 Knowledge (4)	6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)
8 Roman clan name (5)	9 Branch of law (7)	10 Tip (8)	11 Dish list (4)	12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)
14 Imputer (7)	15 Programme set (6)	16 Utter's contemptuous (8)	17 Everly (4)	18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)
19 Alphabetical list (5)	20 Emptiness (4)	21 Glucose hormone (7)	22 Senior (5)	23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)
25 Down	1 Household (6)	2 Pense mark (5)	3 Optimistic (8)	4 Firing practice area (8,5)	5 Knowledge (4)
6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)	8 Roman clan name (5)	9 Branch of law (7)	10 Tip (8)	11 Dish list (4)
12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)	14 Imputer (7)	15 Programme set (6)	16 Utter's contemptuous (8)	17 Everly (4)
18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)	20 Emptiness (4)	21 Glucose hormone (7)	22 Senior (5)	23 Come to light (7)
24 Lone Star state (5)	25 Down	1 Household (6)	2 Pense mark (5)	3 Optimistic (8)	4 Firing practice area (8,5)
5 Knowledge (4)	6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)	8 Roman clan name (5)	9 Branch of law (7)	10 Tip (8)
11 Dish list (4)	12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)	14 Imputer (7)	15 Programme set (6)	16 Utter's contemptuous (8)
17 Everly (4)	18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)	20 Emptiness (4)	21 Glucose hormone (7)	22 Senior (5)
23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)	25 Down	1 Household (6)	2 Pense mark (5)	3 Optimistic (8)
4 Firing practice area (8,5)	5 Knowledge (4)	6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)	8 Roman clan name (5)	9 Branch of law (7)
10 Tip (8)	11 Dish list (4)	12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)	14 Imputer (7)	15 Programme set (6)
16 Utter's contemptuous (8)	17 Everly (4)	18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)	20 Emptiness (4)	21 Glucose hormone (7)
22 Senior (5)	23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)	25 Down	1 Household (6)	2 Pense mark (5)
3 Optimistic (8)	4 Firing practice area (8,5)	5 Knowledge (4)	6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)	8 Roman clan name (5)
9 Branch of law (7)	10 Tip (8)	11 Dish list (4)	12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)	14 Imputer (7)
15 Programme set (6)	16 Utter's contemptuous (8)	17 Everly (4)	18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)	20 Emptiness (4)
21 Glucose hormone (7)	22 Senior (5)	23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)	25 Down	1 Household (6)
2 Pense mark (5)	3 Optimistic (8)	4 Firing practice area (8,5)	5 Knowledge (4)	6 Cloak (7)	7 Fleeing sorrow (6)
8 Roman clan name (5)	9 Branch of law (7)	10 Tip (8)	11 Dish list (4)	12 Inherent (8)	13 Imputer (7)
14 Imputer (7)	15 Programme set (6)	16 Utter's contemptuous (8)	17 Everly (4)	18 Whole Universe (8)	19 Alphabetical list (5)
20 Emptiness (4)	21 Glucose hormone (7)	22 Senior (5)	23 Come to light (7)	24 Lone Star state (5)	25 Down

P.R. Spray freezes pain out



Back strain, a touch of stiffness, a pulled muscle or the effect of lumbago or sciatica can all be unpleasantly painful.

P.R. Spray is the really quick and effective way to relieve that pain.

Unlike most other pain relief sprays, P.R. Spray is cold. It is the spray used by professional trainers attending injuries.

P.R. Spray which is odourless, rapidly lowers the temperature of the skin over the painful area, and so freezes pain out — quickly and effectively.

THE PROFESSIONAL WAY TO STOP PAIN.

©CROON'S



THE TIMES DIARY

Burning issues

Labour MP Tam Dalyell's latest sortie into the politics of embarrassment is to make an issue of the Prime Minister's determination to keep her Cabinet Secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, beyond his retirement date. He has tabled a parliamentary question for Tuesday asking Mrs Thatcher to state her reasons. Tonight I expect Dalyell to elaborate on his theory that an outgoing Tory administration would depend on Armstrong to determine which sensitive Downing Street documents should be saved, and which could be dispatched to the Number 10 shredder. Dalyell argues that the two other men who could have filled this function, Robin Butler and Sir Clive Whitmore, the former principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, have both moved on to other senior posts. Armstrong is thus the only man with the detailed knowledge of the highly sensitive documentation about the Falklands war and the Westland crisis. Dalyell will make his claims to the West Lancashire Labour Party in Ormskirk — the constituency of Conservative MP Kenneth Hind who supported the recent filibuster which prevented Dalyell from attacking the Prime Minister in the Commons.

Sent unpacking

Downing Street would have us believe that the Belgians and the Dutch pulled out of the mooted tripartite delegation with Britain to South Africa of their own volition, but I suggest this is not the case. It was Mrs Thatcher who, at the Hague summit, marched up to the foreign ministers of the other two nations and told them, as intently as ever, that their presence would not be required. The PM's chill touch clearly has the same effect on ministers abroad as on those at home.

● Seen in Tighnabruich, Argyll, the following car sticker: "Drive carefully. Most people are caused by accidents."

Jet-propelled

While Richard Branson was preparing for his speedboat attempt on the Atlantic I was dining in London with Jamaica's tourism minister, Hugh Hart. He told me that Branson is considering yet another project, a twice-weekly Virgin Atlantic jumbo service to Jamaica. The two men met recently and, according to Hart, Branson was eager for details of fuel costs, landing fees and other relevant data. No denial is forthcoming from Virgin, and I predict an autumn date for take-off.

Precedent

If Branson's airline secures another MOD contract for Falklands flights, like the one it got last week, we could witness the spectacle of an Argentine aircraft returning to the Falklands — one of Virgin's second-hand jumbos, the Maiden Voyager, having once belonged to Aerolineas Argentinas. Any chance they will now let us have Diego Maradona?

BARRY FANTONI



"Pity one of them had to win"

Pass-age

You don't often come across wit that combines football with literature, but I heard a fine example of the genre the other night while watching West Germany v France on the giant screen in my local. The German defender, Forster, namesake of the English novelist, was having trouble making contact with a colleague's midfield pass. Said this was standing next to me: "Only connect, Forster! Only connect!"

Extra cover

At last you are beginning to trump my stories about the highest score ever recorded in a single over of cricket. My last bid, you remember, was an apocryphal 161 in a village match, when the ball got stuck in the spout of a pump deep in the outfield and was not officially "lost" by virtue of its continuing visibility. Well, in January 1894, during a fixture in Western Australia, a similar thing happened, only this time the catcher was a three-pronged fork in a tree near the boundary. The home side sent for an axe; this failed to materialize, so they got hold of a rifle and, after several shots, the team's top marksman dislodged the ball — but not before the visiting batsman had run 286 and the captain had declared. Terrible reproaches followed between the fielders, for they had allowed the ball to drop, like Isaac Newton's apple, without bothering to catch it.

PHS

No more talk: time to act



Malcolm Fraser, former Australian prime minister and a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group on South Africa, argues that Pretoria's intransigence leaves concerted outside pressure as the only course now open to avoid a black-white bloodbath which would seriously harm Britain

At one stage during our visits to South Africa the Commonwealth group believed there was a good chance of bringing about negotiations between the government and genuine black leaders. The prospect was destroyed when the government turned its back and launched a new series of repressive actions.

I believe there are two reasons for its reaction. In the government's view, future political rights were to be exercised through separate racial groups. This could not be accepted by a united black leadership — and from our discussions with Nelson Mandela and other black leaders the possibility of such a leadership began to emerge. Secondly, hardliners in the government believed that tough measures would restore their kind of normalcy. Plainly they were wrong.

Commonwealth leaders will meet in the autumn to consider the actions they now consider necessary. The EEC has taken some steps — totally inadequate — and will discuss the matter further in three months. Sir Geoffrey Howe is going to South Africa as an EEC envoy — but what can he learn in a day or two that is not covered in our report? In six months we had more than 20 meetings with government ministers and met black leaders from all groups, including Mandela three times. Black leaders are unlikely to meet Sir Geoffrey because they regard the Commonwealth report — demonstrating as it does that Pretoria is not prepared to negotiate and is not dismantling the fundamentals of apartheid — as the definitive document. They want sanctions or other substantive measures. Sir Geoffrey's visit will be seen as one more effort to delay and to find an excuse to avoid effective action.

Because the government's actions have so fouled the atmosphere, it would have to do much more than we suggested some months ago before black leaders went into the same room with it to negotiate. Abolition of the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, two fundamental pillars of apartheid, would almost certainly have to be repealed to re-establish a climate for negotiation.

Quite apart from the moral arguments in favour of effective action against Pretoria, Britain should act out of its own self-interest. If Britain, the US and West Germany — South Africa's biggest trading partners — continue their present policies, the black leaders will conclude that they have no effective support from the West and are on their own. They will have only one option left: a full-scale guerrilla war. In such a conflict, moderation would be swept aside. Women and children would become prime targets for attack. Terror would be answered by terror. Every community, every farm, would demand constant

protection. As in similar wars in South-east Asia, military strength would be dissipated. Numbers would win in the end, but only after great loss of life and destruction. We were not using hyperbole in our report when we said that millions would be killed.

The government that emerged from all this would be extremely radical, probably Marxist, and would nationalize all western business interests. For Britain there would be an additional loss: the destruction of the Commonwealth, or the Commonwealth continuing without it, and the likely loss of trade with the rest of Africa. The British economy would suffer its most damaging blow since the Second World War. The legacy would haunt the Conservative Party for years to come.

What other course is there? Quiet diplomacy, constructive engagement and gentle reason have failed. Blacks in South Africa are now in a worse condition than five or six years ago. The view that the South African government

does not respond to pressure is incorrect. The Africaners have shifted course only as a result of pressure, often severe pressure. Britain, above all, must know that as a result of its long relationship with South Africa.

The only type of pressure suggested so far is sanctions. They need to be severe to stir the white business community to action. The business community has generally left politics to the Africaners, and that is a large part of the problem. Businessmen must become more involved if they are to preserve anything of the highest white standards of living in the world.

As a minimum, air links and consular facilities should be terminated, financial restrictions made more severe and an import ban imposed on South African coal, iron and steel products, uranium and agricultural products. This could be more easily policed than a ban on the export of general merchandise to South Africa.

There can be no guarantee that such measures will work, but they have a reasonable chance of success and they represent the only remaining opportunity for the West to avert disaster. Some still argue that sanctions would hurt blacks and therefore should not be used. Overwhelmingly black leaders we met wanted the West to impose sanctions if the government was not prepared to negotiate. In any event, the harm to blacks would be very much less than that to all people in South Africa inflicted by a long guerrilla conflict.

The EEC decision to consider the matter again in three months could be too late. The time for action is now.

© Times Newspapers, 1986.

Roger Boyes on Jaruzelski's failure to discern the need for change

Poland's great paralysis



Warsaw "Comrades," said the communist from Cracow, "how many of you sent your children to first communion?" The response was sheepish. Many of the local party leadership had indeed confirmed their sons and daughters in the Roman Catholic Church but only, as some hasten to add, because of pressure from their wives.

To hardline Marxists this recent incident is a fresh sign that the Polish Communist Party is undergoing a crisis of faith. The party, they believe, has prostituted itself before the goddess Pragmatism, is fuzzy about Lenin and unclear about what it stands for.

This week the party is holding its first congress since the Solidarity era and the Jaruzelski leadership will be answering the grumblers. Enemies will be identified — Solidarity, Washington, radical priests — new goals set (economic efficiency, brave new technical horizons) and a new politburo, even more strongly connected to Jaruzelski, elected.

The real problem of the Polish Communists though is not ideological (should we be tougher on the church, more aggressive towards private boutique owners etc) but rather one of self-confidence. Jaruzelski has guided the party through the sea-saw of Solidarity, through the trauma of martial law, through factional infighting and into a state of narcoleptic calm normally associated with gurus on mountains. But the party has been too busy discrediting Solidarity to take in some of that era's more obvious lessons, above all about inter-party democracy. In reaction to crisis it has centralized rather than devolved authority. To show itself strong it has excluded critics; to demonstrate (to Moscow for example) that it speaks with one voice, it has silenced others.

The result is a stagnant party. It is admittedly recovering more quickly than some of its sister parties in the eastern bloc (including the Soviet Union) but many newcomers are the socialist equivalent of "yuppies" concerned with using the party as a vehicle for advancement.

The party lost a million members between August 1980 and December 1982 as a result of

resignations and expulsions. Membership now stands at about 2.2 million, but it has not really replaced in quality what it lost during the worst crisis years. In 1984 members aged between 18 and 29 — the Solidarity and post-Solidarity generation — formed only 11 per cent of membership, and their percentage is now even lower. In some industrial provinces party membership is falling. Participation in local party meetings is lukewarm and it is often hard to find suitable candidates for medium-ranking posts.

The party's solution to this is typical of its current policy. It is proposing to change the statutes which forbid party officials from holding office for more than two terms, that is ten years. The idea of the original statute was to limit the number of full-time party organizers, a laudable aim. But the effect has been to scare off top flight professionals — doctors, engineers, lawyers — who would suffer from a 10-year interruption in

their careers. Nobody wants to take over these time-consuming jobs. Now Jaruzelski will try to extend their terms of office to well beyond 10 years and make guarantees for their future.

While the middle ranks dwindle, Jaruzelski goes from strength to strength. He has no obvious challenger and whatever complaints may be heard at the congress the line will stay the same: limited economic reform, concentrating on greater efficiency, productivity and exports, accompanied by a strong but not over-Draconian security policy.

Jaruzelski supporters think that this is the best thing that could have been done for the party; there is no political crisis and "normalization" — the state of induced calm — is more intelligently pursued than in Czechoslovakia. There are no disgraced Polish party historians stoking boilers or washing dishes. Jaruzelski's men believe that if and when they can show economic results — above

all improvements in living standards — then the party will recover in the middle ranks. A successful party will inevitably attract young, talented people.

That is the theory. But the paralyzing legacy of martial law, when the party was pushed rudely aside, is a hard one. How to convince it that it should be initiating economic policy, stimulating change, when the most important steps are hatched at the top, often secretly? Many party members would like to have a say in whether, for example, there should be a new amnesty for political prisoners. They would also have liked to have known in advance about the imposition of martial law.

Those who argue for greater discussion, greater democracy and collaboration between grassroots party cells — rather than the constant shunt of information from top to bottom and approval from bottom to top — are out in the cold. The former Poznan party chief, displaced against the will of his local committee (and therefore violating a basic party regulation), was sent to Nigeria. The former Gdansk party boss, who agreed with Solidarity about the need to overhaul bureaucracy, was sent to the Polish embassy in Helsinki. Others, less prominent, were expelled from the party.

The sad feature of this congress, which has been carefully choreographed, is that the only source of pressure on Jaruzelski comes from hardliners. These true believers see enemies closing in, like Macbeth watching Dunsinane. Jaruzelski is stealing their clothes: rounding up Solidarity, attacking America, accusing Nato of permeating Poland with spies, keeping the church at arms length, complaining about rebel priests. Fighting talk that leads nowhere. Mikhail Gorbachev, watching from the Warsaw rostrum, can be well satisfied: Poland is quiet again. But Poland, unlike every other Soviet bloc country, has lived through the shock of the Solidarity years.

Poland wants peace and quiet, yes, but silence. The country needs candour, as man needs oxygen; the people have the right to demand this from a party which claims to lead the Polish nation.

Schools: common sense in short supply

The teachers' pay dispute has drawn attention to a fundamental problem: that in their five years at secondary school, pupils spend an average of one and a half terms with stand-in teachers.

Every year, more than 10 per cent of teachers are absent because of illness or bereavement or for professional reasons such as attending training courses or leading school trips. Local authority arrangements for providing substitutes — or "supply" teachers, as they are called — are unsystematic and inadequate. As a result, for one class in every ten a secondary school pupil can expect to have a poorly briefed teacher, unfamiliar with how the school operates and with little or no expertise in the subject to be taught.

All curriculum planning, all school administration, and all aspirations for improving education assume that the pupil's own teacher will be present throughout the school year. Moreover, the pupil-teacher relationship in subjects such as English, mathematics and the humanities is now seen as more important than the use of textbooks.

Modern education increasingly involves teachers in activities outside the classroom. Apart from invigilating examinations in other schools, attending courses, or

council committee work there are school activities such as educational visits, interviewing new pupils and pupil counselling. In each case teaching is left to others.

The true extent of teacher absence is unknown. My figures are based on a study of teacher absence from service by the Inner London Education Authority. Absence from timetable teaching has been completely ignored — by the Department of Education, local authorities and unions.

Schools cope with teacher absence by expecting other staff to fill in during their own non-teaching time and by bringing in supply teachers. Neither is satisfactory. Supply teachers are paid on a daily basis at the rate of a full-time teacher's salary. A supply teacher may take on the full timetable of someone on extended absence or handle different problems in different schools from day to day. In general, local education authorities decide a budget and draw up a "supply" panel of teachers who telephone each morning to see if they are needed. But busy education offices often do not have the time or the teachers on call to match the schools' needs with the available teachers.

Supply teaching, hated by pupils and teachers alike, is the greatest

planning flaw in our education system. Other aspects of school planning — from the number of chips a school orders to the number of urinals built or even the number of teachers on the staff — are simply supplied according to need, but an estimate of supply teaching has never been made.

Absence rates, whether for personal or professional reasons, should be strictly monitored. For absence due to illness or other personal reasons, education authorities should negotiate with the unions on the proportion of cover by supply teachers. Limits on education authority funding prevent all such absence being covered in this way. Covering for authorized absence must also be controlled — otherwise schools will continue to find interesting things for teachers and pupils to do which require cover. So every year head teachers should be allocated a specific number of days per pupil when they would be guaranteed supply-teacher cover. They can then decide how best to make use of those days.

Teaching unions are concerned more with the occasions on which cover is required than the amount. For example, they insist that any absence of more than three days must be covered by a supply

teacher. This limits a school's ability to match the right teacher to the right subject class.

Teachers must agree to provide cover for a certain number of classes during a colleague's absence, irrespective of the reason for absence or its duration. For this to work, LEAs need a new approach to cover based on need and not arbitrarily budgeted for as at present.

Teachers for supply work are hard to get because of poor working conditions and no career structure. Their work is rarely if ever inspected. Nor are they given proper guidance. The job has to be made more satisfying, giving them in both status and a career in the school system. They should have induction courses and regular in-service training. Schools should brief them adequately and link supply teachers with specific schools on a long-term basis.

The IEA has two groups of specialist teachers for use in emergencies — in science and craft, design and technology — who are based at teachers' centres and have their own allowance structure. Such schemes could be extended to the supply teacher force generally.

Michael Marland

Anne Sofer

Cultivating the grassroots

American cousins, visiting London, have been fuelling my discontent with the way local democracy works in Britain.

The husband is director of parks and recreation in a small town in Florida. How small is small? Well, about 18,000 people. 18,000? We exclaim in astonishment — that's tiny, the size of a fair-sized English parish council or two wards of a London borough. Besides parks and recreation, the city runs its own police, fire, street cleaning and garbage collection services and maintains all but major roads. There are five elected politicians who appoint the city manager (currently a woman) who runs the show: she earns \$45,000 a year.

Education? No that's the school board, a larger unit which runs 35 schools in an area of 200,000 population. It too is directly elected, again with five members, who appoint the school superintendent (\$75,000 a year). In recognition of their onerous, though part-time, duties, members of the board are paid \$20,000 a year.

How much does party politics enter into it? Not at all. No, really (in response to our incredulity). So any concerned parent or ordinary citizen can stand on the basis of his or her own record? That's right. In fact my cousin had been very active in his own children's high school and had been pressed to stand. What, even though he was a senior city official — was that allowed? The question seemed to surprise. The two bodies were quite separate.

Both he and his wife had been campaigning for a School Board proposition recently put to the voters — to float a bond of \$112 million for a school building and improvement programme, the improvements to include the completion of 100 per cent air-conditioning of all schools. (Well, I suppose that is not really a luxury in Florida.) The campaign had been a triumph, with 72 per cent in favour.

As he spoke, I heard mentally the thud of heavy volumes of received wisdom hitting the dust. Redcliffe-Maud, Herbert, Widdicombe... Basic tenets of British local government theory started looking distinctly shaky, viz:

- That communities of fewer than 20,000 cannot be trusted to decide anything more important than the placing of litter-bins.
- That an education authority is not "viable" unless it contains at least 30 schools, preferably far more.
- That party politics will always intrude into any electoral process.
- That any elected body must consist of more than 20 people.
- That there is something inherently improper in being a senior administrator on one body and an elected member of another.
- That allowing local determina-

tion of capital spending will ruin the national economy.

● That referenda are a poor way of deciding complicated financial issues.

That is seven basic tenets for a start. Is there nothing certain in this world? Of course things are different here — money for a start. There cannot be many parish councils whose ratepayers could sustain a well-paid bureaucracy headed by a chief executive at £30,000 a year and service their share of a £75,000 debt at the same time. It's all very well for booming Florida, one might comment, but what about downtown Boston or New York? And Britain's denser population, with fewer clear natural boundaries, makes local autonomy more difficult.

But is it not a strange paradox that the country that invented the skyscraper and the supermarket, and has turned the adjective "jumbo-sized" into a unique selling point, has some the less invested so heavily in miniature democracy? Or indeed that in a land where few towns have more than a few score years of history, and only a handful of residents can claim inherited local memories, civic pride flourishes? Our Town, they say, unselfconsciously.

And is it not further odd that, in a nation where party politics have as dirty a reputation as anywhere else in the world, some important democratic processes are left apparently uninfected by it?

Is there something for us to learn? Local government reform has been the bane of our lives this century and the prospect of yet another reorganization raises nothing but a groan. But the philosophy of regionalism is running strong in all the opposition parties and so it is possible that we are in for another round before the century is out.

If that happens, why shouldn't we use it as the opportunity for a radical experiment? Below the level of the present districts — well below the proposed regions — let us take a few selected communities of around 20,000 (you would need your Little Puddingtons as well as your Miningtons, your Brixtons as well as your South Kensingtons). Give them a considerable clutch of powers, including capital spending subject only to a referendum. And let each be run by a directly elected board of no more than five, paid a proper salary. (And of course — forgive me this plug — they would have to be elected by the single transferable vote for there to be any hope of true representative-ness).

Then light the blue touch-paper and retire. It might be a sensation. The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

Peter Jones

A pig by any other noise

Pigs, as all Englishmen know, go "oink". But if you try to strike up a conversation with a pig in Denmark by going "oink", it will stare at you with a wild surmise. For pigs there go "knor", throwing in doubt the whole question of exactly what sort of animal provides our Danish bacon.

A quick European survey will reveal the wide range of differences in noises that cats, dogs, pigs, horses, cows, cocks and owls make in the varying EEC countries. Urgent questions at once spring to mind:

- How can you be sure, when you are in Germany, that the animal going "prrrr" actually is a horse? Surely, it's cats that go "prrrr".
- Should animals taken abroad be retrained to speak the lingo? It would be a pretty fruitless task for a British cock, trained to say "cock-a-doodle-do", to try to engage in meaningful and ongoing dialogue with its Dutch counterpart going "kuktelele".
- Is there enough evidence about linguistic distinctions to justify the EEC setting up a commission? And if there is, should it take regional and dialect variations into account?

Let us suppose that the modern evidence can be gathered and the distinctions tightly drawn. We should now add comparative evidence from the more ancient languages. We know, for example, that Greek frogs went "brekekekex koax koax" and Greek dogs went "au au". There was even a grunting fish, sacred to Hermes, the boar (genus *boar boops*), but we are given no hint of the sort of grunt it made.

Suetonius has left us pages of Latin names for animal sounds. Having acquainted ourselves with them (grunnire — to grunt; of pigs; mugire — to moo; of cows; baubare — to bark), we are in a position to make one of the most important linguistic discoveries of all time, one which should have the most serious implications for animal studies: by applying the laws of comparative philology, we should be able to determine roughly what noise the original Indo-European ancestors of all our animals made.

To jog the memory. Similarities in languages can be accounted for by supposing that they all developed by a continuous process of change from a prehistoric (unwritten) common ancestor, called conventionally "Indo-European" (IE). The "Indo-" gets in because

Sanskrit shares its common ancestry. Thus one can show that IE for "three" was "treis" (hypothetical words are prefixed by "i"). Interestingly, if one works back modern Italian by the laws of comparative philology, one ends up not with classical Latin, but with vulgar Latin (i.e. common, ordinary) Latin — the language of the proles. "Treis" (it. "head", cf. French "tête") derives not from classical *caput*, but from the slang *testa*, "tile".

Let us therefore take the first, tottering steps in what is bound to become an exciting new discipline. English "woof" would derive from Proto-Germanic *wufaz, IE *uwpas. That would give proto-Greek *wupos, Attic *hupos, and at once we see the connection we are looking for. The Attic Greek *hupo* means "under" (cf. *hypo-* means, going under the skin). And then we find that the Gothic for "under" is — *uþ!* Clearly, we are home and dry. The very earliest dogs were underdogs. The sociology of the dog will have to be rewritten. But we have a further fascinating possibility — that the dog learned to say "woof" in faithful imitation of its master saying "under!", or "down!", as we should put it.

Italians sneeze "ccci ccci". Now etche is the Basque for home. What possible connection can there be between sneezing and home? It is well known that there was in the ancient world a clear connection between sneezing and good luck. Given the hazardous nature of travel, I wonder if one could find evidence of travellers sneezing for luck in order to get safely home? Perhaps they not only kissed the ground when they got back, but also sneezed at it? The returning Athenian tyrant Hippias sneezed at the process, but this was taken as a bad omen — that was as much of Athens as he would get a hold on (correct, too). I now propose that he sneezed intentionally.

Language incorporates and preserves the history of the tribe. Its study throws light on its whole historic-sociological conglomerate — institutions, technology, diet, flora, social structure etc. This new *Zoophonetischarchaeology* enables us to study the great migrations, conquests, innovations and interrelationships of the animals that have come with man in the long journey from his Indo-European origins.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

PRIESTHOOD AND GENDER

The General Synod, which meets at the end of the week, determined in 1975 that the Church of England saw no fundamental objection to women priests. That placed an unfortunate halt to a theological argument that should have been going on ever since if opponents and supporters of women's ordination were to be reconciled. With a Church crisis of historic proportions fast approaching, the theological component must be reintroduced into the argument.

At its most convincing, the case against women priests rests on four propositions. The first is that Jesus's selection of 12 males as his apostles indicated a deliberate choice not to select females. Men were to be his representatives — his priestly ministers — after his departure. The second is that St Paul's disapproval of women in authority over men in the church was, and is, normative for the church today, and is in fact part of the natural order. The third is that the unbroken tradition of 2,000 years is binding — a verdict with which Rome and Constantinople agree. And the fourth is that the Christian priesthood is related to gender as a symbolic (indeed, sacramental) indication of truths about God's relationship to humankind.

Strong though the case may look, to convert it is not an impossibility. Jesus did not, for instance, select any non-Jews; yet the church quickly realised that this had no lasting significance. St Paul faced St Peter at Jerusalem over it, and won. Circumcision, the mark of conversion to Judaism, was not to be required of Christians.

Had Jesus chosen women, moreover, he would have been acting so contrary to the culture in which He lived that it would have distracted atten-

tion from his real purpose. The disciples lived rough. Jewish regulations on relations between the sexes were strict. And so on. Then, if Paul was right about circumcision (and Peter wrong), might not Paul himself have been merely reflecting the values of a male-dominated culture when he told women to keep their customary place? (He also told them to cover their heads; but no-one makes an issue out of that.) Likewise, 2,000 years of unbroken tradition is not decisive. For almost all that time Christianity thought slavery was permissible, too.

Finally, the symbolic "maleness" of God, and the actual maleness of Jesus, are only relevant to the gender of the priesthood if the priest has to stand as their personal representative in his manhood as well as in his humanity. Why isn't his humanity sufficient? If it is, why isn't the humanity of a woman sufficient too?

Theological supporters of female ordination go on to argue that a priest must equally stand as a personal representative of all the human race — which means both sexes of it. A single-sex priesthood is therefore defective both in itself and as a teaching. If men may represent women, but not women men, there must be something inadequate about women, something, as Aquinas appeared to think, missing. Thus does the church powerfully compound a social injustice.

Have, then, the supporters of women's ordination not only upset the presumption against them, but established the contrary one? Not entirely. For the theological confrontation is bedevilled by uncertainty about the priesthood itself — uncertainty about whether this or that symbol is intended or accidental, passing or permanent. It might be

useful to start the argument again at a different point.

That point might well be the growing consensus among Christian theologians of all schools and denominations that priesthood is a primary characteristic of the whole church. Within this priestly work, the one fundamentally characteristic action — what makes Christianity itself and not something else — is the celebration of the Eucharist. The priestly People of God, men and women, are led by their representative, who is also the representative of Christ Himself, in their commemoration and participation in Christ's passion, death and new life.

Can they do that, if the representative is female? Or is it an obstacle to their doing it, and to their understanding of what they are doing? Or could it, in reverse, reveal the mystery even better?

Those questions depend for their answers on both conscious and subconscious recognition, the intuitive as well as the intellectual. The conditional solution is this: if those forms of representation can as effectively be done by a woman as by a man, then women can and should be ordained. But if at some level or layer of human perception and understanding that representativeness cannot — or perhaps cannot yet — be fulfilled by a woman, then the church would be making a mistake.

The Church of England is perhaps close to satisfying itself that the former is the truer account of its members' state of mind and heart. But it would be a judgement more confidently made if the fundamental argument had been sustained beyond 1975. Instead of these deep matters being decided by calculations of an essentially superficial character, matters of tactics, voting majorities, and threats.

JOHN PAUL'S OTHER ISLAND

Last week Irish voters rejected a proposed constitutional amendment in favour of limited civil divorce by a decisive majority. The size of this defeat, which was not anticipated until shortly before polling, has implications for the future of Dr. Garrett FitzGerald's "constitutional crusade", his precarious coalition, the balance between Church and State in one of Europe's most devout Roman Catholic countries — and for relations between the two parts of Ireland.

Dr. FitzGerald and his Ministers claimed in the campaign that they were in a "no-win" position: if they lost, Unionists in the North would claim confirmation of their worst fears about a priest-ridden Republic. If the amendment passed, Unionists would take no notice.

This was disingenuous. Dr. FitzGerald is on record as describing changes of the kind just unsuccessfully attempted as essential to the task of altering Unionist attitudes towards the South. And he was correct. There are good reasons for introducing divorce in Ireland which have nothing to do with Northern Ireland, but the referendum was one of a series of moves long-planned by Dr. FitzGerald to make the Irish Republic a congenial

destination for non-Catholics.

His reasoning was not that the Ulster Protestants are keen advocates of divorce for its own sake. Far from it. But in common, for once, with other sections of British opinion, they recognise that opposition to civil divorce is a symptom of that old-fashioned Catholic triumphalism which, when it dominates a society, takes too narrow a view of the civil and religious rights of other citizens. While the introduction of legal divorce might not have had much effect in the North, its rejection will have an impact because it seems to confirm Unionist beliefs about the meaning of Home Rule.

And, indeed, it does tell us something — though something more complicated — about the priorities of Southerners. Many Irish people support, with greatly varying intensity, the idea that the two parts of Ireland should be united and independent of Britain. If this (or anything approaching it) is ever to be realised peacefully, it will only be when the society of the South is as attractive as possible to the people of the North. Last Thursday's vote is the clearest possible indication that enhancing such attractiveness is a very low-ranking item on the Irish national agenda.

MR GANDHI HESITATES

In the last two years, India, seen from abroad, has been chained to a single phrase: "the problems of Punjab". These problems have brought waves of terrorist violence, moments of sectarian butchery, and even the possibility of secession and civil war. Moments of hope — when the influence of reconciliation and sound common sense was briefly in the ascendant — did not last.

This month India experienced another serious disappointment. On the 21st, Chandigarh was to have been transferred to Punjab as its sole capital, ending two decades of dispute with neighbouring Haryana over its ownership. The Sikh cry for Chandigarh — the main demand of the Akali Dal, the moderate Sikh political party — has long acquired symbolic significance. Its possession has become a test of fair treatment which Sikhs apply to their position in India. A commitment to hand it over this January formed part of the July 1985 peace accord between the Akalis and Mr Rajiv Gandhi; failure to do so led to

the crisis this year.

The transfer of Chandigarh would therefore have been a critical step forward. But at the eleventh hour it was postponed because compensation for Haryana could not be agreed. The Akalis had agreed in principle to hand over 70,000 acres, but only two thirds of this could be identified in time. The choice which Mr Gandhi faced was either to proceed with the transfer and make good Haryana's shortfall at some later date, or to postpone the entire deal again.

Neither option was cost free. The former would have angered Hindu chauvinists in Haryana and further undermined the already bleak electoral prospects of the Congress Party in that state. With elections due in Haryana next year, Mr Gandhi, it seems, chose to incur the costs of postponement.

These, however, could turn out to be greater in the long run. A second failure to transfer Chandigarh will erode the position of moderate Sikhs in Punjab whom the Prime Minister supports against ex-

tremists now openly calling for secession. At the same time it will strengthen the dissidents within the Akali ranks, who want a higher price for peace than Chandigarh. Worst of all, it may have given militant Hindu organisations the impression that if they can only frighten enough Congress members, Mr Gandhi may yet renege altogether on his commitments to Punjab.

At the time of the July 1985 peace accord, Mr Gandhi realised that India's Sikhs felt a sense of injury which could only be appeased with concessions. He accordingly accepted their demands in large measure. If politics within his party, within the Hindu community and even within the Sikhs themselves, has now intervened, yielding to such interests will undermine not only the accord, but perhaps his own credibility as well.

Standing by his commitments still gives him the best hope of restoring peace to Punjab. And that, when "the problems of Punjab" are the problem of India, must be his first concern.

Rising tide of homelessness

From Mr David Fisher
Sir, You reported (June 26) that according to the Child Poverty Action Group and the Low Pay Unit there has been a "startling increase" in poverty since 1979. Certainly this increase can be clearly seen in the rising numbers of homeless people.

In 1978, 55,000 households were officially accepted by local authorities as being homeless in England; in 1985 the figure was 94,000. (And even these figures seriously underestimate the real scale of the homeless problem. They refer only to the number of households accepted as homeless under the provisions of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977. In practice this means that they are confined to families with children, expectant mothers and elderly or "vulnerable" single people. They ignore the majority of single homeless people and childless couples.)

In the first half of 1984, nationally, less than half the 89,000 households recorded as homeless applicants were accepted by local authorities as in the "priority" category of those with a right to re-housing under the Act. Many other homeless people not prioritized by the Act never even approach their local council.

Although exact figures for the number of people actually forced to sleep rough on our streets are virtually impossible to calculate, the Simon Community, which works among rough sleepers in London, is in no doubt that this number has also increased. There are especially many more young homeless people having to sleep out. We estimate that the number of people sleeping rough in London alone is now well over 10,000. Homelessness has increased since 1979 and we believe that recent Government proposals are only going to make the situation worse. For example, the board and lodging limits will affect thousands of young unemployed people. Between 1984 and 1985 the number of hotels in London charged below the DHSS limits has dropped by two thirds and only one hotel in three below the limits is likely to have any vacancies.

The Government's "care in the community" programme, with the closure of large psychiatric hospitals and also the closure of resettlement units, will also have the effect of making more people homeless.

Whilst we still struggle with our social problems today, we are planting the seeds of poverty for tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FISHER,
The Simon Community,
St Joseph's House,
129 Malden Road, NW5.

Role of warships

From the Hydrographer of the Navy
Sir, In his letter of June 23 Dr T. J. G. Francis states that "no British oceanographic ship has operated in the eastern Indian Ocean or the West Pacific in the last thirty years". While this statement may be correct if the term "British oceanographic ship" is confined to vessels operated under the aegis of the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, it is certainly not correct if the definition is drawn more widely.

Ignoring the question of whether "showing the flag" is one of a warship's primary tasks in peacetime, the record needs to be set straight for at least one class of ship who habitually combine hydrographic and oceanographic research with "showing the flag" — I refer, of course, to the ships of the Royal Navy's Surveying Service.

There has been an almost continuous presence in Far Eastern waters since the years following World War II. HMS Dampier from 1948 to 1967, HMS Cook from 1957 to 1963 and HMS Hydra from 1969 to 1976.

These ships not only gathered valuable scientific data, but also made a positive contribution to British presence throughout the south-west Pacific, most notably when HMS Hydra attended the Fiji independence celebrations in 1974 with HRH the Prince of Wales embarked.

HM surveying ships continue to maintain a presence far beyond our own home waters as HMS Hydra's recent activity in support of the South Yemen evacuation demonstrates.

Yours etc,
R.O. MORRIS,
Ministry of Defence,
Laccon House,
Theobalds Road, WC1.

Deep waters

From Mr D. P. Barrett
Sir, In his pleasant article on travel in Knysna (June 14) your contributor Andrew Billen has wrongly identified Lochs Nevis and Hourn as the Lochs of Hell and Heaven respectively. Far from it, Nevis is Heaven, and is cognate with *neif* (Welsh), *neamh* (Irish) and *nebo* (Russian). The etymology of Hourn escapes me, but with a choice of two...

May we hope that, when the bell that tolls for us all comes to toll for Mr Billen, the authorities who direct these matters will take a tolerant view.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. BARRETT,
4 Bartledown Mead,
Bartledown, Cheltenham.

A new geography for employment

From Mr Ian Weston Smith
Sir, May I suggest that Ronald Butt's article (June 19), where he points the way to new "enterprise culture" investment in the stricken regions of the North, deserves careful attention.

In our working party report for Aims of Industry (Towards a New Philosophy for Employment) we put the case for a "broad-based working party to study and plan the future of these communities with a time horizon of 20 years". Surely now is the moment for the Government to set up such a working party and to include Mr Butt's proposals in their terms of reference?

There is some encouraging background which can already be taken into account — e.g., Sir Charles Villiers' British Steel Industries' above-average success rate in the creation of new small businesses in the communities formerly dominated by steel; also John Redwood's most helpful analysis of the geography of unemployment.

The latter shows that the successful creation of jobs is very largely due to vitality and imagination among the people of a community and that its proximity to the run-down areas of the 19th century is not necessarily in any way an inhibiting factor.

An important matter is, of course, mobility. Young men and women are at present prevented from moving to areas where there are vacancies for their skills by the absence of accommodation which they can rent. There are deficits in the South (not requiring

green belt paving stones) which could quickly be covered by the private sector with dwellings for this vitally important market. Surely this subject is another essential reference for such a working party?

A stream of young people moving successfully away from the afflicted areas must stimulate the imagination of those who, for their own reasons, are determined to remain.

There is another larger potential advantage in a strenuous effort to revive enterprise investment in the North. Manufacturing industry would, I feel, react with enthusiasm to such an imaginative attempt to grapple with a legacy which inevitably pricks the conscience, thus helping to mend fences with a Government which appears to have too little understanding for the underlying anxieties of Lord Aldington's report and rather too much enthusiasm for a service sector, the growth of which, in the long term, always needs healthy manufacturing industry to sustain it.

As far as pay restraint is concerned, I fear that the Chancellor's exhortations are as a voice crying in the wilderness. Having liberated the spirit of independence with a hearty rub of Thatcher capitalism you cannot simply stuff the genie back into the bottle.

Yours faithfully,
IAN WESTON SMITH,
The Old Rectory,
Hinton Waldrist,
Faringdon, Oxfordshire,
June 23.

Ordination of women

From the Rev Dr D. G. Rowell
Sir, The Bishop of Southwark and his episcopal colleagues in their letter (June 16) comment on the authority of autonomous churches to act in the matter of the ordination of women, arguing that this is a legitimate area for such autonomous action on the grounds that it is a "second-order question". One may indeed agree that it is a second-order question without thereby conceding that it is appropriate for autonomous churches to do so.

Second-order questions can be of many kinds. The recent statement of the House of Bishops, *The Nature of Christian Belief*, would seem to imply that the virgin conception and the empty tomb are "second-order questions" in comparison with the doctrines of the Incarnation and the Resurrection. The use of bread and wine in the Eucharist might well be deemed a second-order question in comparison with adherence to the historic creeds, yet it would be inappropriate for a church to act autonomously to allow other sacramental elements to be used.

Historic Anglicanism has always appealed to a common tradition of belief and practice, and the *Nature of Christian Belief* speaks of the need for the Church of England to keep in mind "the

many and steadily deepening ways in which we explore with other communions the common faith we have inherited".

Second-order questions may have a first-order significance in the common life of the Church, if claims to autonomy override the claims of communion, as when action is taken which has no doubt been a commonly accepted ministry where once this was the case. Such would clearly be the result of the ordination of women to the episcopate, and it is doubtful whether the ordination of women to the priesthood can properly be distinguished from this theologically.

By claiming an autonomy that is insensitive to the claims of communion the Anglican Communion is already in the position of not having a commonly accepted ministry and the full consequences of this have still to be seen. Action which would result in a similar situation within the Church of England is surely a first-order question of the relation of faith and order and the proper recognition of the bonds of communion in the Church.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY ROWELL,
Chaplain,
Keele College,
Oxford,
June 18.

Law and roads

From Councillor Trevor J. Brown
Sir, The call by doctors for a greater police effort against drunken driving is welcome support to those of us who have been requesting, through county councils and police authorities, more law and order on our roads.

The first essential is for those bodies to meet with the Department of Transport to jointly review the options available and then decide which to implement. My own belief is that a successful choice would be campaigns using extra police forces in chosen areas, coupled with a high-quality public education exercise, to get across the message that law-breaking on the roads will not be tolerated.

It is a sad fact that repeated calls made, on the Council of the Royal County of Berkshire, the Thames Valley Police Authority and the Association of County Councils have failed to make progress towards this end.

One of the problems is shortage of officers. In the Thames Valley

our police force is 750 officers below the number needed just to bring us up to the average police population figure for England and Wales, even though we have the greatest motorway mileage of any force.

Our traffic division, with 330 men, is some 450 short of the number required by Home Office guidelines related to the road mileage to be policed. Yet the Home Secretary has only allowed a 50-man increase in the whole force, barely enough to keep pace with the area's increase in population.

Many of my constituents are asking why the campaigns against illegalities by trade unionists, peace campers and hippy travellers cannot be followed by campaigns against illegalities on our increasingly frenzied roads. It's a good question. What answer can I give them?

Yours faithfully,
TREVOR BROWN,
2 The Glade,
Newbury, Berkshire,
June 26.

S. Africa sanctions

From Mr K. D. Jamieson
Sir, In the discussion on sanctions against South Africa nobody seems to have touched on a point of basic principle: the propriety of using economic sanctions to punish a state for an immoral domestic policy as distinct from an act or policy of external aggression.

External aggression can be objectively recognised by its very externality. Moreover, if allowed to go unchecked it can, as my generation found to its cost, endanger our national security.

Economic sanctions are a legitimate method of trying to check it. Indeed if the purpose of sanctions against South Africa were to deter a persistent policy of aggression against neighbouring states there would be a clear case for consideration. But that is not what the argument is about: it is about the moral issue.

When it comes to the morality of a country's domestic policy judgement becomes at best subjective, at worst dependent on special pleading or even double standards. Moreover, even in the rare cases like that of South Africa, where we can all agree on the immorality of the policy, it does not of itself endanger our national security, nor for that matter that of other countries.

If, then, apartheid is a moral issue, which does not affect our national security or prosperity, has the Government the right to pre-empt our personal judgement

and decisions? As an individual I do not wish to visit South Africa, to invest there or to buy South African sherry. It is probably proper for my church to tell me that as a Christian I should not do so. But I very much doubt if it is proper for my Government to tell me that as a citizen I must not.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH JAMIESON,
Mill Hill House,
Bucks Green,
Rugby, West Sussex.

Student loans

From Mr A. D. Hoadley
Sir, Mr H. G. Hamey (June 24) may find that if he calculates the cost to Sheffield Education Committee of providing an interest-free loan, repayable over six years (or presumably nine years from the start of his course), it would have been more economical to have given him the money in the first place.

It is not proven that the case for loans is pragmatic rather than ideological. The graduate's capacity to repay will not generally be developed until several years after graduation. The financial position of a graduate recruit is likely to compare unfavourably with that which the same person could achieve by working for three or four years instead of going to university.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. HOADLEY,
Saxons, Turners Hill Road,
Worthing, Crawley, Sussex.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 30 1840

News from the provinces. In its citation of Robert Owen (1771-1858) the *Staffordshire Gazette* displayed a remarkable disregard for the law of libel. The "eloquent process" Campbell suffered was having his hat crushed over his eyes. Judging from the pages of *The Times* during this year, Birmingham was one of a number of cities going through a trade depression.

BURSLER-SIGNAL FAILURE OF THE NOTORIOUS ROBERT OWEN

On Sunday morning placards were posted about this town and neighbourhood, announcing that lectures would be delivered at a miserable hovel known as the Hall of Science, Dale Hall, Longport, by the Socialist missionary, Alexander Campbell, on the afternoon and evening of that day. It was also announced that that gray-headed panderer to immorality, Robert Owen, would deliver at the same infidel arena his views of Socialism on the following night. Upon the Monday evening an immense crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of Dale Hall, determined to prevent Owen from entering into an exposition of his infidel principles. They provided themselves with music, of the morrow and clever order, to wit, mundry discordant drums and fifes. Upon the hero of the night, appearing upon the spot, the people lifted him out of the gig, but not to do him honour. They chased him through the street, but no hospitable roof was open for his reception, and but for the intervention of Mr. Enoch Wood, Jun., the Rev. J. Noble, and other gentlemen, he would have received rough treatment from the hands of the incensed multitude. Mr. E. Wood kindly gave the unhappy man shelter in his own house, where he remained until the crowd dispersed. Far more severe was the punishment inflicted upon his misguided associate, Campbell. Being warned by some gentlemen against going to the place of appointment, he hurried away, and when he thought himself beyond the reach of the crowd he turned round and made insulting gestures. In so doing, however, he forgot that wholesome maxim which enjoins us not to baffle before we are out of the wood. A large party of individuals pursued, and overtook him, and proceeded to treat him without ceremony. They rolled their victim in the field, and afterwards anointed him with that more useful than agreeable material, clay, likewise subjecting him to the most brutal process called "bonneting". Eventually he made his escape to the Britannia Inn, Navigation-road; and we apprehend that the worthy people of Longport will after this spectacle not be inclined rejoicingly to sing "The Campbells are coming". Certainly we think the Socialists will not be again disposed to trust their organization to the tender mercies to which the external circumstances of the popular indignation of the Potteries may subject it. — *Staffordshire Gazette*.

STATE OF BIRMINGHAM

To give anything like a correct picture of the depressed state of trade in Birmingham, and its consequences, would be no easy matter; a few facts may give some idea. The oldest, most extensive, and respectable merchants, manufacturers, and traders, concur in representing the present depression as unprecedented in their experience. 10,000 applications, by working men and women, for free passages to Australia have been made, and refused, within the last two months, at one emigration office in this town. Between 20 and 30,000 houses and retail shops are untenanted in three of the principal streets, and thousands of middle and small-rented houses are unoccupied in every part of the borough. The walls are literally covered daily with auction-bills, and a purchaser can hardly be found for either leasehold or freehold property. The brokers' shops are crisscrossed with goods purchased at half the cost price. The pawnbrokers, being completely stocked, refuse any except what are termed best pledges. Thousands of mechanics are living on half wages, thousands on quarter wages, and numbers of creatures are sustained by means known only to the Almighty himself. Upwards of 300 applications were made to the Gloucester Railway Company for situations as guards, &c., within the last month. The poor rate is doubled, and numbers are leaving their houses to escape paying it. All is gloomy, and no one sees a prospect of improvement. In the midst of these symptoms of distress we have an apparent anomaly, of which we have in vain sought an explanation. Everywhere in the outskirts streets are being laid out, and houses rising, as if by magic. Walk out today, you have a green field — tomorrow it is covered with elegant buildings; and in 24 hours more they are let and tenanted. We believe we do not exaggerate when we say, that for the last 12 months not a house in Edgbaston parish has stood empty for a couple of days. — *Birmingham Journal*.

Signs of the times

From the Reverend J. L. Marshall
Sir, This morning I received from a local crematorium a brochure which offers a range of Memorialisation Facilities.

Our parish churchyard still has gravestones. Are we behind the times? Is this the reason for a rise in vandalism? — *Staffordshire Gazette*.

Signs of the times

From the Reverend J. L. Marshall
Sir, This morning I received from a local crematorium a brochure which offers a range of Memorialisation Facilities.

Our parish churchyard still has gravestones. Are we behind the times? Is this the reason for a rise in vandalism? — *Staffordshire Gazette*.

Signs of the times

From the Reverend J. L. Marshall
Sir, This morning I received from a local crematorium a brochure which offers a range of Memorialisation Facilities.

Our parish churchyard still has gravestones. Are we behind the times? Is this the reason for a rise in vandalism? — *Staffordshire Gazette*.

Signs of the times

From the Reverend J. L. Marshall
Sir, This morning I received from a local crematorium a brochure which offers a range of Memorialisation Facilities.

Our parish churchyard still has gravestones. Are we behind the times? Is this the reason for a rise in vandalism? — *Staffordshire Gazette*.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 28: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this afternoon attended The Princess Anne Award Ceremony at Sandringham House, Norfolk, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Land Agent (Mr Julian Lloyd).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The King and Queen of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and bade farewell to Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENDON HOUSE
June 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, today visited The Depot, Sir John Moore Barracks, Shrewsbury.

and was present at the Passing-Out Parade of Junior Soldiers.

In the afternoon Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother took the Salute at the Parade of the Regimental Association.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Ruth Lady Fermoy, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President of Business in the Community, will open the Deptford Enterprise Agency at 146 Deptford High Street, SE8, on July 4.

The Princess of Wales, President of Dr Barnardo's, will attend a garden party for Barnardo supporters and voluntary workers at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, on July 4.

Prince Andrew, Patron of the Jubilee Sailing Trust, will attend the naming ceremony of the STS Lord Nelson at the Vesper Theatre, Southampton, on July 4.

Prince Edward will take the Salute at the evening performance of the Royal Tour-nament on July 9.

Delphiniums give a fine show

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

Delphiniums are not at their best in the heatwave, but many exhibitors managed to put up a fine display at the Delphinium Society's main annual show, which was held over the weekend at Wisley Garden in Surrey.

Many of the leading exhibition varieties were to be seen including deep purple "Bruce", white "Olive Poppington" and mauve "Fanfare".

The Tom Cowan Trophy and the Stafford Fawell Prize for most points in the show were won by D. McGlashan, of Swanley, Kent. He also won the Halford Roberts Cup for most points in the seedlings section; the Beatrice Daisy Worn Cup for most points in the section for white varieties; and the Culpin Trophy, for most points in the

section for flowers (individual flowers).

Ed Pye, of Hornchurch, Essex, won the Frank Bishop Cup for the best spike in show with a light pink unnamed seedling. He also gained the Society's Bronze Medal for the best exhibit in the seedlings section. His exhibits included some excellent varieties, such as deep pink "Summer Wine" and white, brown-eyed "Sandpiper".

The Lucas Trophy for the highest aggregate of points in the section for varieties of all colours was awarded to J. R. Hancock, of Merrow, Surrey. He also won the Blackmore and Langdon Cup for most points in the section for blue varieties.

The Lady Wingham Cup for most points in the section for white varieties was won by J. Hodges, of Milford, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Sir Mark Brown, 72; Mr Lovat Dickson, 83; Lieutenant-General Sir John Everts, 93; Mr Keith Grant, 52; Colonel Peter Hilton, 67; Miss Lena Horne, 69; Mr Walter James, 74; Sir John Langford-Holt, 70; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, 73; Mr James Loughran, 55; Sir Eric Richardson, 81; Mr M. J. K. Smith, 53; Mr Ruskin Spear, 75.

Dinner

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, C. Sec. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, were hosts at a dinner held last night at Lancaster House to mark the Eureka ministerial conference.

Service Dinner

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment
Officers of The Duke of Wellington's Regiment held their annual dinner in the Officers' Mess, Bulford Camp, on Saturday. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Huxtable, Colonel of the Regiment, presided. Brigadier J. F. W. Wilsey, Commander 1st Infantry Brigade, was the principal guest and Brigadier the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, attended.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAIN N. J. Barker to be promoted to the rank of Commander, 1st June 1986. CAPTAIN N. J. Barker to be promoted to the rank of Commander, 1st June 1986.

The Army
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The Royal Air Force
MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986. MAJOR GENERAL R. W. Ward to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, 1st June 1986.

The agony of an unequal relationship

Clifford Longley

The Roman Catholic Church has been so help at all to the Church of England in its long anguish concerning female ordination. The publication of letters between Lambeth Palace and the Vatican, now imminent, will only increase the Anglican agony and frustration. But it is not entirely fair to suggest that female ordination will remain forbidden by Rome until one bright morning the world will wake up to find it has become compulsory; and Canterbury will not be informed in advance.

The relationship between these two churches is an unequal one, largely because of the disparity of size. For historical reasons, as well as the presence of a large parallel Catholic church in England, the Church of England has to be very serious about what Rome thinks and does, even if it manifestly disagrees.

Rome, meanwhile, sees itself as the centre of the ecclesiastical universe, with Anglican-Roman Catholic communion the concern of one small section of one of many Vatican departments. The priority in the work of the Secretariat for Christian Unity is Eastern Orthodoxy. That is all the more so under a Slav Pope, but even that is far from being the top item on the Vatican's agenda.

In the detail of the Anglican arguments about women priests, nevertheless, the Roman Catholic position is important, and not just to Anglicans. It is the Church of England's proud boast that it possesses all the essentials of the historic threefold ministerial priesthood, as it belonged to the early church and to united Christendom before the divisions; and as it still belongs to the components of disunited Christendom today, principally Rome, Orthodoxy, and the Anglican Communion. The Church of England has recommitted itself to its membership of this ancient and episcopal trinity in this generation, when it turned down unity

proposals with the major Free Churches. So whether or not Anglican-Roman Catholic unity is judged to be a priority in itself, and even if it were remote or impossible, Anglicanism's identity and historic tradition is seen to be at stake.

Although there are angry rumblings from disaffected Anglican Catholics in America, where they are trying to push the issue onto the agenda, it is in Anglicanism rather than Catholicism, there and in Britain, that female ordination has become a central issue. That to some extent reflects the more open and democratic nature of Anglican church structures, which are much more amenable to lobbying and campaigning. Roman Catholic authoritarianism, even in its benign and non-triumphalist modern dress, makes purchase and leverage by pressure groups more difficult.

There may be other reasons too. Anglicanism offers not a great deal to a woman with a strong sense of religious vocation, at least compared with the glories of the Catholic female religious orders. Were those orders to be closed down, there would be many more Catholic women looking for somewhere to fulfil their vocations, and looking resentfully towards the men-only priesthood. Nuns are central to the life of the Catholic Church, in every parish and in every walk of life, whereas in Anglicanism they are almost non-existent. England has 9,700 Roman Catholic nuns, nearly two for every priest; and 1,100 Anglican nuns, one for every 10 priests. If consecrated sisters are counted as part of the church's professional ministry, the allegedly "male chauvinistic" Roman Catholic Church in England has in fact a far more feminine face to it than any other, including the Free Churches with their sprinkling of ordained female ministers. No-one should ever try telling a nun that she was, as a woman, a second class Christian. There is no more

advised woman in the world than Mother Teresa, nos.

It is also sometimes suggested that the cultus of the Virgin Mary, still very widely observed in the Roman Catholic Church and only marginally in the Church of England, has helped to preserve the feminine, motherly, element in Catholic spirituality, while its absence in Anglicanism makes it a very male sort of religion.

These reasons may help to explain why the issue is so much less publicly controversial in the Roman Catholic Church, even though there is evidence of a widespread feeling among Catholics that the arguments against women priests are not particularly convincing. Among theologians it is still largely an academic point; though it is not generally thought that the official position is immutable. The numerous works of contemporary Catholic theology that have been written about the priesthood, particularly as part of the ecumenical process, never seem to discuss the fundamentals in a way that would be significantly altered if the priesthood was open to both sexes. There does not appear to be any real sense of the Second Vatican Council that treats the gender of the priest as a vital component in the Catholic Church's doctrine of priesthood. It was not the issue they were thinking about, of course, but their doctrinal statements were designed to be comprehensive and complete. If there is something vital about the priesthood connected with gender, they would surely have said so.

That merely increases the Anglican frustration with Rome, for it allows room for the suspicion that in its own good time Roman Catholicism might pull the rug out from under the feet of Anglo-Catholic objections. If that is the way things are moving, then why should the Church of England be so shy of being first? Or on the other hand, why should it not be content to wait?

Vicar's wife becomes Catholic minister



Mrs Mary Bard and Rev Chris Bard

The Roman Catholic wife of an Anglican vicar has become a lay minister of the Eucharist. Mrs Mary Bard, wife of the Rev Chris Bard, priest-in-charge of Epping Upland, Essex, was commissioned last week into the ministry by the Bishop of Brentwood, the Right Rev Thomas McMahon, at a service in Brentwood Cathedral.

As an extraordinary minister of the Eucharist, she will help in her own Catholic parish of Epping with the distribution of Communion during Mass to the sick and housebound.

Mrs Bard, who is a member of the English Anglican/Roman Catholic Committee, said after the service that her joy was tinged with sadness "because present regulations mean that Chris and I are prevented from offering Communion to each other."

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.H.M. Hart and Miss S.C. Pearson
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr Michael Hart, of Caversham, Berkshire, and of Lady Rumbold, of Il Valloine Alto, Siena, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jerry Pearson, of Hedsor, Farm, Harrow, Norfolk.

Mr J.R. Buchanan and Miss J.M. Goldard
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs John E. Buchanan, of Ballyrean, Downpatrick, Co. Down, and Julia Marie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Goldard, of Great Buckinghamshire.

Mr A.P. Candler and Miss J.L. Allen
The engagement is announced between Andrew Paul Maxwell, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. M. Coulter, of Beckenham, Kent, and Julia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Allen, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr R.G. Evers and Miss R.E. Worthington
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 28, between Mr Robert George Evers, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex, and Miss Rachel Evers, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. G. Evers, of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr A. Sinclair and Miss S.C. Arnold
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs J. Sinclair, of Coventry, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. G. Arnold, of Cambridge.

Mr S.E. Terry and Miss C.O. Havers
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr S. E. Terry, of Feltham, Middlesex, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. N. C. Havers, of Bramhall, Cheshire.

Major J. Turner-Briggs and Miss C. Durnford
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Turner-Briggs, Goldstream Guards, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. Turner-Briggs, and the late Patricia Turner-Briggs, and stepson of Mr Pauline Turner-Briggs, of Odiham, Hampshire, and Candide, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Durnford, of Menton and 9 Gordon Place, W8. The marriage will take place in France.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

Mr A.J. Bridgen and Mrs K.A. Stevens
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Friday, June 27, between Mr Anthony Bridgen and Mrs Karen Stevens.

OBITUARY

GEORGE HOWE

Versatile character actor who made Polonius his own

George Howe, the actor who was among the most consistent character men on the London stage, died suddenly in Brighton on June 24. He was 86.

He was known especially for his Polonius which he had acted to the Hamlets of John Gielgud and Laurence Olivier (he went to Elsinore with each of them) as well as at Stratford-upon-Avon.

James Agate, writing of a 1937 performance, called him "the best Polonius anybody has ever seen".

Howe never exaggerated. It was one of his important strengths that he did not. From relatively early in his career he would play the older men with a mellow humour that was expressed in his Canon Chasuble in *The Importance of Being Earnest*, with Gielgud in 1939.

He did a lot with Gielgud, and since their first meeting at the Old Vic in 1930-31, down the years supported him loyally in such parts as Friar Laurence, the Duke of York in *Richard III*, *Lob in Dear Brutus*, and the Old Shepherd in *The Winter's Tale*.

Howe was born in Chile in 1900 and went in turn to Harrow, the RMC Sandhurst, and Christ Church, Oxford, before enrolling at Gielgud, then or two ahead of Gielgud. When Gielgud was leading man of the Old Vic Company in 1930, Howe and Sir Ralph Richardson were recruited to it, and the three, having formed an unofficial sub-committee, "discussed and hinted and generally interfered over the productions".

Some of Howe's first work was with Barry Jackson's companies in Birmingham and London, and with the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company. Thence forward he was in an uncommon complexity of West End parts, several Shakespearean, but also in such a farce as *The Happiest Days of Your Life* (1948) where he played one of

the North of England Council of the British Empire Cancer Research Campaign (now the Cancer Research Campaign) from 1933 to 1946.

During the war he worked for the Royal Naval Personnel Committee of the Medical Research Council at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead.

He was attracted back by Dods to the Courtauld Institute at the Middlesex in 1946 and was the first holder of the Philip Hill Chair of Experimental Biochemistry; in the same year he was elected FRS.

Here, Dickens directed a research group, continuing his work on glucose metabolism in normal and tumour tissues, oxygen toxicity and carcinogenesis, including important studies on carcinogenic lactones and aflatoxins.

His life-long interest in chemical carcinogenesis was continued when he was appointed Director of the Tobacco Research Council Laboratories at Harrogate, an inspired choice, and a post he occupied from 1967-69.

During this period he was influential in advising the tobacco industry on the possibility of devising a "safer" cigarette.

Dickens, while a most meticulous research worker, was a gentle and modest man who was always ready to play his full part in the wider development of biochemistry.

JERZY PUTRAMENT

Jerzy Putrament, who died in Warsaw on June 23, aged 75, was not only a leading and prolific Polish prose writer, but also a poet, journalist, and politician of some authority who, after the war, served his country as chargé d'affaires in Switzerland and, from 1947 to 1950, as Ambassador to France.

Born in Minsk on November 14, 1910, into an upper-class Polish family, he graduated from the Stefan Bator University of Vilnius in 1934.

He began his literary career as a poet, and as a writer in Vilnius on progressive journals, which he edited, one of them jointly with Henryk Dembinski, later murdered by the Nazis, and the future vice-premier of Poland, Stefan Jedrychowski.



Howe as Algie in 'The Million Pound Bank Note'

He was in the Stratford cast of 1956, Polonius to Alan Badel's Hamlet. During 1962-63 he was in the last London season of the Old Vic company - as, for example, Escalus in *Measure for Measure*.

He toured Europe and South America in Shakespeare (1964) for the British Council. At the Royal Court, in 1966, he was in plays by Granville Barker (a revival of *The Viceroy's Indulgence*) and Arnold Wesker; and afterwards, at various theatres, he served in valuable character parts, such as Chekhov, and inevitably *Shakespeare* in *Greenwich Hunk* (1974) he was, for a change, the Gravedigger, directed by Jonathan Miller.

He also gave special performances in films, radio and television plays, among them Algie in BBC Television's serial of Mark Twain's *The Million Pound Bank Note*.

Howe's most valuable asset in the theatre, which showed even in his handling of Polonius - a man in high office, and probably his best character - was truthfulness in the portrayal of mediocrity; mediocrity with its unfulfilled but not entirely forgotten hopes.

PROFESSOR FRANK DICKENS

Professor Frank Dickens, FRS, FIBiol., a biochemist who established an international reputation for his pioneering and fundamental research on the biochemistry of normal and tumour tissues, died on June 25.

He was a major contributor to the discovery of an important route of glucose metabolism, which, even today, remains a significant marker of the rate of tumour growth.

Dickens was born in 1899 and became a Scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, before embarking on research in organic chemistry at Imperial College London.

In 1923 he became the first Lecturer in Biochemistry at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, joining E. C. Dods, the lively young medical doctor who was among the pioneers in the application of biochemistry to medicine.

Together, they were the first in Britain to extract insulin from pancreas following the discovery of this hormone by Banting and Best in Toronto in 1921.

In the late 1920s, Dickens spent some time with the famous German biochemist Otto Warburg and subsequently translated his book, *Metabolism of Tumours*.

Warburg inspired Dickens' work on carbohydrate metabolism which he pursued on his appointment as Director of

the North of England Council of the British Empire Cancer Research Campaign (now the Cancer Research Campaign) from 1933 to 1946.

During the war he worked for the Royal Naval Personnel Committee of the Medical Research Council at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead.

He was attracted back by Dods to the Courtauld Institute at the Middlesex in 1946 and was the first holder of the Philip Hill Chair of Experimental Biochemistry; in the same year he was elected FRS.

Here, Dickens directed a research group, continuing his work on glucose metabolism in normal and tumour tissues, oxygen

THE ARTS

Television
Trivial
pursuits

The siren-call of distant lands dominated the weekend's non-sporting viewing — although land *per se* was all but invisible to the hirsute crew involved in *Voyage of the Samirah* (Saturday, Channel 4). This was a gripping account of a 6,000-mile trip from Bali to Madagascar in a hollowed-out tree-trunk, with only a television camera and a paperback copy of *Robinson Crusoe* to remind one of life beyond the encircling waste of water. "Oh, you nasty piece of ocean," declared the expedition's leader, feelingly, after yet another scary night spent holding the flimsy craft together with palm-fibre rope and will-power.

The flite-limbed Penland location of *A Secret Place*, which followed on the same channel, was altogether more revealing, in a William Boot kind of way — perky fox-cubs sniffing the camera-haunted air, half-timbered badgers muzzling in their cyanide-free set — until a randy fieldmouse began persuading his prospective mate of the genetic imperative. "In fact," Susan Hampshire's voice reassured us, just as we were about to call the RSPCA, "rape is unknown in the animal kingdom."

The treatment of women likewise exercised *Clive James on Television* (LWT), illustrating his contention that the fair sex now have "an equal right to be made fun of". Mr James scoured the globe for silly commercials in which women prang cars or are patronisingly allowed to ape male pursuits. And he could not resist, at the last, including clips from a Japanese endurance show where jolly girls were invited to introduce worms, tadpoles and newts into their see-through knickers.

One sometimes wonders whether, on any Mars, Mr James's own programmes are held up as examples of Earthling frivolity. Meanwhile, *stopping languidly off Barbados*, David Frost's *Caribbean Trivial Pursuits* (ITV, yesterday) proved that nothing succeeds like banality. A convention of "the world's leading authorities on the irrelevant" gave Mr Frost a prime opportunity to demonstrate that no one can parody his much-parodied dictum, so well as its only begotten.

"How has it, as they say, changed your life?", he just about managed to enquire of the three joshing beer-buddies who invented the phenomenally successful board-game one rainy afternoon in Toronto. In these surroundings, as he himself observed, nothing is so trivial as even the question "Who said 'David Frost has risen without trace'?" "Malcolm Muggeridge," replied our presenter confidently. "No," came the response. "It was his wife."

Martin Cropper

The partnership of Bill Alexander and Bill Dudley has been doing so well for the RSC that there are the highest hopes for their *Midsummer Night's Dream* which opens next week: interview by John Higgins

Dreaming for everyone

So far the combination of the director Bill Alexander and the designer Bill Dudley has hit gold in the RSC's Memorial Theatre at Stratford. First there was *Richard III*, which has just opened in Australia and will probably return to the Barbican in the autumn to boost a tourist-benefit theatre season all too short of certainty. Then came *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, less famous but probably the greater achievement for the director and designer because they took a flawed play and transferred it without a hitch to the reign of Good King Harold Macmillan in the late Fifties. Step three is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and after tomorrow week it will be clear whether the Double Bill, as the pair have come to be known in the theatre business, have made it a triple gold.

Alexander first suggested they should work together on Christmas Eve 1983. Before that they had just been nodding acquaintances during their joint time at the Royal Court. For Dudley it could not have come at a worse or — as it transpired — a better time.

DUDLEY: I had had a summer and autumn going through all the

agony and pains of the Bayreuth Ring. Then there was *Choderlos* at the National, which was not exactly a success — although I still have some affection for my designs. It was one of those points in the career when I felt like packing the whole lot in. Bill proposed *Richard* and we immediately spent an evening discussing the three worst ways of doing it: you know, Orwell's England with everyone dressed in black. The rest is ... you might say ... history.

History continues for Dudley when he designs the RSC's *Richard II* later in the autumn. But when the Double Bill began to talk about *The Dream* they also outline the three worst possible approaches.

ALEXANDER: That would have taken days, not an evening.

DUDLEY: Maybe we've hit on one of them.

Unlikely, Alexander's first concept of "The wood near Athens" was of a children's playground, a space with ropes and bars. This could have been a little close to the Brook production, which is likely to linger in the memory of at least a

part of the 1986 audience. Dudley took the playground idea, first thinking of the bomb-sites of his native Islington — the kind used to such effect in *Hue and Cry* — but then turned to the children's books our parents might have read.

DUDLEY: The sets are influenced by the post-Rackham, post-Dalac period. In the Twenties and Thirties the best fairy-tales were beautifully and lavishly illustrated. The other influences, I suppose, are the world of faerie as seen by artists like Fuseli and Dadd and, on a simpler level, those picture-books so fashionable at the moment of life in the hedgehogs — such as are left — and ditches. It's all very English and has nothing to do with German witchcraft, werewolves and forests. Maybe it's a bit Peter Pan — I see Mustardseed and the other fairies as lost children who have strayed into the woods — and maybe it is a bit "If you go down in the woods today ..."

I want to draw the contrast between the formal, classical world of Athens, which stands for everything unchildlike, and the playground where the children become a bit childish and the lovers a bit brutish.



Could the forests of the Bayreuth Ring have any influence?

DUDLEY: Well, possibly the forest in *Stiegfried*, which was after all Siegfried's romp-room. I'm rather fond of that set, although it was the one Wolfgang Wagner hated most, possibly because it was the one with most scenery.

This time round Stratford has the same actors playing Titania and Hippolyta, but employs separate actors for Oberon and The-

seus. Is this then Hippolyta's Dream?

ALEXANDER: It is everyone's Dream. But I want to take a woman who is cool and rational when awake and the Queen of the Fairies in her sleep: with her go the two men in her life, one a ruler and the other the passionate and poetic Oberon. The play is about a search for completeness, a reconciliation of choice; it is a hymn to harmony.

And the shadow of Peter Brook?

ALEXANDER: Of course it's there and it's irritating. Sometimes I find it difficult to understand how a production becomes that famous until I recall that it hit on the image of how society — and theatre — was moving at that particular moment in time. That's something which happens perhaps once every 50 years. How would it look now?

Almeida Festival

Still evoking over-reactions

Steve Reich
Union Chapel/
Radio 3

Steve Reich, 50 this year, is possibly slightly surprised that his music still produces such strong reactions from British audiences. This Saturday evening concert in the Almeida Festival's "Reich weekend" was interrupted by shouts of "pretentious" and "bourgeois" and more monosyllabic comments during the tape work *Come Out*. Come out, noisily, is exactly what some in the audience did.

It is hard to know what provoked this reaction, unless it was an understandable aversion to listening to loudspeakers rather than live performers. *Come Out*, now 20 years old, is innocuous enough. Tape loops of someone saying "come out to show him" gradually separate, so that the sibilant of "show" is extended into a percussive rhythm that eventually overwhelms the words. If one is unsympathetic to the concept of a five-word phrase being repeated about a thousand times, there is little point in attending a Reich event anyway.

Oddly, Music for a Large Ensemble, which carries the same processes to much more

sophisticated ground, had been well received. Perhaps that was because the performers — a happy alliance of the New London Percussion Ensemble, Circle and Singcircle — communicated so well their own enjoyment of this hypnotic piece that works tiny but cumulatively significant changes on a thick, reedy ostinato. A team of xylophonists keep up a jangling toccata, while four trumpets (placed dramatically in the gallery) blaze out rich major-sevenths at intervals. James Wood conducted, stooping to pound a vibraphone now and then.

The other work was the more recent *Tehillim*, setting psalm texts in Hebrew for four sopranos, often in close canon, while a string, quinet and electronic organs mark out a very slow harmonic basis. Percussionists, presumably with leathery hands, stand around clapping syncopated rhythms. The problem is that when he abandons minimalist techniques (as he largely does here) Reich's inspiration seems a long way below, for example, Bernstein's in *Chichester Psalms*, while aiming for much the same, sugary effects. Again, however, the performers brought the piece to life by radiating enthusiasm and considerable expertise under Gregory Rose's direction.

Richard Morrison

Almeida Players/
Knussen
Almeida Theatre

On a stifling evening it was difficult enough just listening to a long programme of premieres. So those who had to perform it — a fine *ad hoc* group called the Almeida Festival Players, directed unflinchingly by Oliver Knussen and Sian Edwards — deserved medals; they must have perspired pints. I hope the grateful composers restored the players' liquidity levels in the traditional manner.

The listeners' rewards were not always that tangible. But new Knussen pieces usually have something of interest, and in *Music for the Saxon Shore* (adapted from incidental music for a David Rudkin play) it was the weird use of overlapping brass glissandos to evoke "serpents at night by Hadrian's Wall". At least we now know where the wild things really are.

After this pithy if sombre beginning, Marcel Wengler's *Sonare a tre* seemed extended far beyond what its initially interesting material could support. However, it certainly made more of an impression than Peter Lieberson's *Feast Day*, also receiving its British premiere. The title led one to expect something rather jollier from the Harvard music professor than this long, well-crafted but unprepossessing work for the four instruments provided.

Henze's *Cherubino*, a surprisingly unfrilled piece of solo-piano lyricism with Mozart references surfacing more obviously as the music progressed, was given a stylish first British performance by Suzanne Cheetham. Then followed the evening's high point: an excellently prepared account of the lush, exuberant *Sonata for Two Pianos* by the Edinburgh composer Geoffrey King. At the keyboards were Richard Beauchamp and the 15-year-old David Horne, who showed musicianship far beyond his years.

Finally came the premiere of David Paul Graham's four-movement *Symphony for harp, keyboards and percussion* — the last word euphemistically standing for a terrifying arsenal of heavy metal, filling the Almeida's performing arena entirely. This was not music for connoisseurs of the delicate arts.

R.M.

Dance
Ashton ballets
Covent Garden

Friday night's performance at Covent Garden had *Scènes de ballet* restored, for the last time this season, to its proper place as the keystone of the Royal Ballet's Ashton programme, once more with Lesley Collier's wonderfully developed account of the ballerina role serving as focus of a good cast.

With Collier nowadays you know that every gesture, every step, will be in the right place at the right time with the right emphasis. Yet, for all the comforting reliability of her

quality, she never turns in a simply routine performance, somehow maintaining a sense of excitement and spontaneity in her response to the choreography and the music. In this way she has made herself both an example and a yardstick for the younger dancers, several of whom were taking on new roles in the other ballets on Friday. *Les Patineurs*, especially, gained from a transfusion of new blood.

Errol Pickford, playing the blue skater for the first time, showed a splendidly forthright attack in all his solo entries.

There is a welcome crispness in the way he shapes the steps, giving his dancing a clear outline and feeling of purpose. A nice balance of neat and rugged qualities ensures his

work has an attractive masculinity, and he brings out the humour of the role without any need for funny faces or exaggerated gestures.

Maria Almeida and Viviana Durante as the blue girls matched his liveliness in the trio. They are the best-matched pair I have seen in this revival, and what is particularly likeable about the way they play the parts is that, while making much of the chances for virtuoso display, they give the impression of skaters really enjoying their outing on the ice.

Peter Abegglen, in his first solo role since joining the company, played Puck in *The Dream* with qualities not unlike Pickford's. There is something feral about the glie with

which he wreaks his havoc, a wild enthusiasm in his swift, soaring dances too.

Phillip Broomhead as Oberon shows a long line, a soft strength and a poetic thoughtfulness that could develop into an outstanding account of the part. He still needs, however, to bind his wide-ranging movement and eager, impetuous manner into a more coherent whole. As a first step he might reconsider the excess of green make-up around his eyes and across his cheeks that suggested a decaying phosphorescence. Karen Halsey, the new Titania, danced prettily but without sparkle; whatever happened to the joy she used to bring to every role?

John Percival

Theatre

Screamers
Croydon Warehouse

The title of Anthony Davidson's new play suggests the Hull Truck Company in an especially frivolous mood; but, in fact, it is a play about the intention, instead, he gives us a sharply observed and affectionate account of growing up homosexual in the mid-1960s which degenerates into a tedious exercise in agonized soul-baring.

Michael Pavelka's four-part set advertises the piece's over-extended ambitions: a park bench for sensitive exterior dialogue; a Treichkoff-hung domestic interior for fraught personal revelations (the house number, regisibly enough, is 69); another, somewhat scruffy, sitting room in which (paradoxically) to come out, and, dominating all, a splendidly lurid addressing parlour in Sutherland, complete with screaming pink wallpaper, egg-yolk-yellow padded vinyl swing doors and the legend "You're Welcome To... CUT AND COME AGAIN".

Rodney (Zach Vanderfelt), a sensitive school-leaver with theatrical ambitions who applies for a job in this temple of bad taste, is quickly recognized as "one of us" by the resident "Auntie Derick" (Kevin Elyot). Together they rave over Shirley Bassey and compare perspectives on their predicament. Derick, at 30, is a fully "out" queen, while the much younger Rodney can still afford to enhance his attractions through sexual ambivalence: each labours under the eternal dilemma of fancying "straight" men, i.e. precisely those who do not wish

to go to bed with them. Perhaps inevitably, Rodney falls for a paragon of homosexual hypocrisy, a prosperous amusement-arcade owner (Keith Drinkel) with a white Corina who keeps his proclivities well under wraps and reciprocally despises the unabashed flaunting of Derick and his kind. Rodney's patron plucks him from the crumpling world, sets him up as housekeeper and lavishes presents on his mother (Maggie Ollerenshaw) — which is distinctly odd, considering that a series of inserts (culminating in an utterly predictable non-son-of-mine scene) has established her as an archetypal net-curtain moll.

One takes Mr Davidson's obvious point about the brightness of conventional reactions to sexual deviancy when confronted with material prosperity (and also the more subtle implication that we tolerate gays only when they are not sad) but the mother's role both overburdens a promisingly balanced set-up and also introduces the midget voice of gay heroism with which her son seeks terminal oblivion in pills and Famous Grouse (the farewell-cruel-world scene).

Many of the audience will doubtless recognize Rodney's painful passages as factually truthful but, in allowing these (presumably autobiographical) episodes to take the play over, the author has lost sight of the possibilities of his conception: one cannot but recall similar material being used to more satisfying effect in Orton and Halliwell's novel *The Boy Hairdresser*. Ted Craig's production is remarkably chiefly for Mr Elyot's full-blooded impersonation of the minging, not unregal Derick.

Martin Cropper

Other music in London

The Age of
Enlightenment
Elizabeth Hall

Any new group which launches itself with the music of Rameau cannot be all bad. And any work by Rameau which, at its premiere, had the "monstrous many notes" jibe thrust at it, to quote Mozart's Emperor about his *Seraglio*, does pretty well for itself too.

So it was when The Age of Enlightenment struck up with the Suite of Dances from Rameau's tragic opera *Dardanus*. From the first notes of the Overture there was excitement in the air: could this at last be a group of musicians, neither specialist nor dilettante, uncashed by political wrangling, and able to make an audience forget for a moment whether or not the flutes are made of wood and whether the direction comes from baton or bow?

Forty-five minutes' and five acts' worth of tinglingly inventive music passed in what seemed like a quarter of an hour. The first-beat whine of a triple measure which marks period playing was subsumed into a longer line, acknowledging that the dance, too, was

born in the voice as much as the feet. Similarly, linear impetus, as well as harmonic forcing, grew out of the grace of the sliding suspensions in Act III's Prelude.

It was a performance in every way worthy of its composer — and equal to him in imagination, art and daring. Sigiswald Kuijken directed from the first violin desk. He is the first in a series of projected guest directors, including Simon Rattle, Charles Mackerras and Frans Brüggen: a cross-section which speaks tellingly of the outlook of this self-governing band. It is no accident either that their own line-up includes such lively and historically uncategory-izable musicians as Jennifer Ward Clarke, Antony Pay, Anthony Halstead and the ubiquitous double-bassist Chi-chi Nwanoku.

Thanks to them, Gossec's E flat Symphony stood its own bright with the sort of detail which lifted it from its supine position as bridge between Rameau (whose protégé he was) and Haydn — whose Symphony No 83, played with vigour and lucid insight, ended an evening which could be quite some beginning.

Hilary Finch

Rock
Wham!
Wembley Stadium

It is four years to the month since the release of Wham's first single, "Wham! Rap", a celebration of the joyous aspects of being young and unemployed. Not a bad innings for George Michael and Andrew Ridgeley, now less carefree millionaires, who celebrated their retirement as a duo with a final concert in front of 80,000 fans at the end of an appropriately sun-blessed day.

Although they clearly held the young, brightly-attired audience in the palms of their hands, the show tended to be a rather long-winded, indulgent affair. Nearly ten minutes were taken up at the start with Michael and Ridgeley parading in their skimpy black outfits up and down extended catwalks at either side of the huge stage.

But, when they knuckled down to playing some of their brass-driven hits, singing and dancing at the centre of the stage with their immaculately dressed band and backing singers behind them, they showed themselves capable of knocking out a sharp dance-song better than any of their "pop phenomenon" predecessors. "Bad Boys" was the first to get the crowd to their feet, and towards the end "Freedom" and "Young Guns" found the pair at their most confident and inspired best.

The imbalance between the contributions of Ridgeley and Michael, which lies at the heart of their decision to quit, became increasingly evident as the show progressed. Ridgeley hardly ever sang, and when he took off on his many galloping runs along the catwalk, his guitar pushed to one side, there was nothing in



Dominating: George Michael at Wembley

the sound-balance to indicate that he had stopped playing, nor any change when he started again.

Michael dominated, even to the point where a guesting Elton John, dressed in a ludicrous parody of Ronald McDonald, confined himself to providing piano accompaniment to Michael's version of "Candle in the Wind". But the duo ended as they might best be remembered, with their arms together, singing "I'm Your Man" and giving a great deal of innocent pleasure to a large number of people.

David Sinclair

DAVID WILLIAMSON'S "A Biting Witty Play"

SONS OF CAID

"PULLS NO PUNCHES"

"Magnificent — SEE IT"

Jack Tricker, Daily Mail

Starring MRL SMITH

Opens Wednesday

COMEDY THEATRE

Panton Street, London SW1

Tel: 01-830 8678

(G.G. 01-741 9993)

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE Charing Cross Road, W1C. Box Office 01-536 3028 or 379 6545/6432/71 0909

What's it like
to have a price on
your head?

THE GAMBLER

A Comedy Musical

"A winner all the way"

Jack Tricker, Daily Mail

Starring MRL SMITH

Opens Wednesday

COMEDY THEATRE

Panton Street, London SW1

Tel: 01-830 8678

(G.G. 01-741 9993)

FIRST CALL 01 240 7200

MONTPELIER MODERN ART COURSES

Our comprehensive 10-week course on the

VISUAL ARTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

covers Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Film, Design, Photography etc.

ENROL NOW FOR SEPTEMBER 1986.

Information from the Principal, Mrs Helen Froyling MA (RCA), 4 Montpelier Street, LONDON SW7. Tel: 01-584 0667.

"... the most adventurous musical season in the world"

The Guardian July 1985

PROMS 86

18 July - 13 September

Personal/Telephone booking opens today

Royal Albert Hall

Box Office: 01-589 8212

Credit Card booking: 01-589 9465

or book through Ticketmaster (no booking fee) 01-379 6433

BBC

CHRISTIE'S

ST. JAMES'S

8 King Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-639 9060

Monday 30 June at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

CONTINENTAL CERAMICS

Tuesday 1 July at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

Wednesday 2 July 11 a.m.

MODERN SPORTING GUNS AND VINTAGE FIREARMS

Thursday 3 July at 11 a.m.

FINE FRENCH FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART AND CARPETS

Thursday 3 July at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

FINE WINES AND VINTAGE PORT

Friday 4 July at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PICTURES

Christie's King Street is open for viewing on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

AT CASTLE HACKET

Belclare, Tuam, Co. Galway, Ireland

The Property of The late Percy Paley, Sold by Order of the Executors

Wednesday 2 July

Furniture, Pictures, Silver, Objects of Art, Porcelain and Household Effects

Thursday 3 and Friday 4 July

A Very Important Genealogical and Irish History Library

In conjunction with Hamilton & Hamilton (Estates) Ltd.

For further information please phone (041) 332 8134

Christie's South Kensington is open for viewing on Mondays until 7 p.m. For information on the 13 sales this week please telephone 01-581 7611

Christie's have 25 local offices in the UK. If you would like to know the name of your nearest representative please telephone Caroline Treffeagan on 01-588 4424

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

A dance to the music of economic time

Anyone who concludes a series of columns after a number of years (well, two and a half, to be precise) must feel a need to say thank you. You have generously put up with my enthusiasms for the European Monetary System, output measures for public spending, labour market tax reforms and so forth. One is, after all, paid for one's opinions and not for one's doubts. But I have tried not to shove them down your throat. I confess: what I have been trying to do in this column is act as a conduit for thought, channelling to you the views both of those who would rather not let them be known, and of those who have plenty to say but difficulty in making their thoughts human-readable.

Both are fun to tap, but require different detective skills. Officialdom is acutely aware of the policy implications of their discussions, and the game is to tease these out in advance of public and political decisions. Academics, on the other hand, live at the frontiers of theoretical knowledge, but there is gold in them there hills. Fundamental relationships in the economy may be changing. Economists' models allow those relationships to be tested in the only way available to a science which is not permitted laboratory experiments.

Over the past two and a half years, economic policy has — for better or worse — been unusually steady in most major economies. Perhaps because this has offered fewer distractions, it has been possible to see how some fundamental economic relationships have changed.

Another confession: the neatest summary of these I have read came not from an economist but from a professor of management, Peter Drucker of the Claremont Graduate School in California. In his view, some basic connections have been severed. The primary products economy in which food, raw materials and energy are produced — has become "uncoupled" from the industrial economy. Trade and capital flows have almost become detached from each other, and the latter clearly dominate. And in the industrial economy that concerns most of us, most, production and employment have also become "uncoupled".

These changes have crept up on us, so that they have not been properly absorbed into policy-making. The persistent weakness of prices for primary products, which began in the late 1970s, explains the perpetuation of the international debt crisis. It is not just cyclical. Although there is still some bounce in commodities that swing from glut to scarcity easily (I am naturally delighted to note a new hog cycle in the United States) there has been a permanent change in demand for industrial raw materials, because new technology industries require less per dollar of added value. Hence Professor Drucker's "uncoupling": the industrial world can expand while the primary producers are stuck in glut and slump.

Likewise, those concerned with exchange rate management took time to realize the lead role now played by capital movements. Those arguing on the US-Japan see-saw still do not seem fully aware of their relative weight. But the most important and ill-digested change of all is that growth in the industrial economy no longer necessarily provides jobs.

In Britain, this has been mightily confused by the smelliest red herring of the past two and a half years: the notion that we have a choice, for the future of our economy, between "manufacturing" and "services." The advocates of manufacturing hold that it is labour-intensive and thus the answer to our unemployment problem; the advocates of services that they are the sector of the economy that will naturally expand in a post-industrial society.

The truth is that we desperately need a manufacturing future, but that in order to have one we must accept it is not going to provide many jobs. A variation of this is that the distinctions between manufacturing and services are breaking down faster than the statisticians can make them, but that a lot of traditional manufacturing is going to go the way of agriculture. That is, we can only remain competitive by shedding labour and raising output persistently, perhaps until the sector employs only a few per cent of the labour force.

There is another way in which the agriculture parallel is instructive. In contracting employment, agriculture has simultaneously spun off a wide variety of specialist sub-contractors. Old-style manufacturing is going the same way. These new businesses, mostly classed as services, have much in common with "information-based" manufacturing springing up at the same time. These changes are only slowly being understood, but their implications for employment must be the most important issue of the next quarter-decade. They suggest that future jobs will fall in one of three categories. Either they will be for the highly skilled, in a manufacturing sector where output can and must rise fast, but only if productivity rises faster still. There will also be highly-skilled jobs in a parallel sector of technical services and small-scale specialist manufacture, which is a fertile source of growth in both income and jobs. And there will be jobs in the retail, distribution and personal service sectors providing for a society whose affluence should steadily be increasing.

The important point to note about this area of employment — services as they are traditionally seen — is that a large and increasing proportion of these jobs will be part time. And we have not begun to rationalize our tax, social security and employment laws to fit this pattern of employment to those who are, and still will be, looking for jobs. But that takes me back to a hobby-horse — on which, with repeated thanks, I will jog off to "another place."

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor



Beverage plan: Sheikh Yamani at the meeting

Oil prices poised to rise as Opec signals new quotas

From David Young, Brioni, Yugoslavia

Oil prices are expected to start rising slowly today, when the markets open, in the wake of an apparent willingness by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to accept new output quotas and to aim for a steady increase in prices towards the \$20 a barrel mark.

The new agreement, still being finalized during an intensive but good humoured meeting between the 13 members of the oil producers' cartel on the Yugoslavian island of Brioni, is a triumph for the Nigerian oil minister, Mr Rituwan Lukman.

He took over the Opec presidency last Wednesday after a year in which indecision and prevarication, more than solidarity, characterized the series of meetings held.

While Iran, Libya and Algeria have been opposed to much that the new president has suggested they have been persuaded to modify their hard line to support Opec and not to vote against any specific proposal.

While Opec has not been able to say that every point in the agreement has been reached unanimously, at least it has been able to avoid declaring a public split.

The new individual quotas reached by the members, including Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, but expected to be officially announced today, were worked out with Dr Subroto, the former Opec president and the oil minister of Indonesia.

There are still areas of agreement that have to be reached but it is widely accepted within Opec that a daily average production rate of about 17.7 million barrels a day can be sustained while still keeping upward pressure on world prices.

Mr Lukman said: "Opec as a whole has an agreement that individual countries think is a matter for them, but we have reached an agreement." Mexico, Angola, Malaysia, Egypt, Oman, Brunei and Norway have said that they are prepared to co-operate with Opec, with only Britain of the main exporters refusing to join in any agreement.

Mr Lukman said: "Britain must realize that it is in the same boat as Opec. It needs high prices and it is reasonable for Opec to expect some form of co-operation."

The acceptance of Opec as a target price for its oil of under rather than above \$20 a barrel has partly been due to the refusal by Britain to change its policy of leaving output from the British sector, now running at 2.7 million barrels a day, in the hands of the operating oil companies.

US and Mexican officials confirmed their discussions on resolving the debt crisis even as a critical deadline neared on repayment of almost \$1.8 billion in principle and interest technically due today.

Senior Gustavo Petricoli,

Mexican talks continue

Mexico's new Finance Minister conferred in Washington with IMF officials and US Treasury and Central Bank officials. Senior Petricoli reportedly arrived in Washington with an economic restructuring proposal.

Both are fun to tap, but require different detective skills. Officialdom is acutely aware of the policy implications of their discussions, and the game is to tease these out in advance of public and political decisions. Academics, on the other hand, live at the frontiers of theoretical knowledge, but there is gold in them there hills. Fundamental relationships in the economy may be changing. Economists' models allow those relationships to be tested in the only way available to a science which is not permitted laboratory experiments.

US faces pressure over rates

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board, faced with a sharp slowdown in economic growth, is under strong pressure to lower interest rates to avert a possible recession.

But officials meeting at a high level conference in Zurich have given warning that growing policy differences among the industrialized nations made it increasingly less likely that there would be another coordinated drive to lower rates.

Reagan Administration officials repeated their call yesterday for a new round of international rate cuts as evidence showed that the global economy is dangerously sluggish.

Leading Wall Street analysts, citing the new figures for the rise in the US trade deficit last month, predicted that a rate cut could come early next month.

Much will depend on the release of American employment figures, due on Thursday. Analysts expect them to reflect the weakness in the manufacturing sector.

Mr Alan Greenspan, a noted US economist attending the Zurich conference, said that US growth is a weak 1.5 per cent. In addition, a recent slowdown in Japan and growing problems with third world debts raised the strong possibility of another recession within the next year, officials said.

Wall Street analysts said the economic data will force the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates, possibly in coordination with the Bank of Japan soon after the Japanese election next Sunday.

But finance officials from West Germany and Japan said at the Zurich conference that they are reluctant to join in another international round of cuts to stimulate growth.

Herr Wolfgang Roth, a member of the West German Bundestag, said that at present there is no agreement on policy that would lead to coordinated actions by the industrialized nations to stimulate growth.

Indeed, Mr C. Fred Bergsten, director of The Institute of International Economics, said that the much vaunted "plaza accord" that led to a devaluation of the dollar beginning last September 22 was "now a failure."

"A partial new round" leaving out services would be unacceptable to the United States. It and the other two major trading blocks have supported a compromise

moving to a balanced Budget. "Whereas an economist eventually be kept at zero or less, the same does not apply to the Budget deficit." This should normally be positive and significantly large, though well within the bounds of financial prudence, the IIE says. It also rejects American supply-side arguments for cutting taxation.

"Radical reductions in government expenditure, notably on health, education, pensions and other forms of social security provision, should eventually make possible reductions in taxation so large as to make an ideal system attainable," it argues.

Sir John Hoskyns, the IIE's director-general, concludes: "In a world business environment, Britain cannot afford tax levels way above the competition. It is time to set radical long-term tax targets and stick to them."

LRT joint venture starts up

By Our City Staff

The first new company involving a joint venture between the private sector and London Regional Transport, the body responsible for running London's underground railway, starts trading today.

Data Networks, a computer services company, is jointly owned by LRT and Dupont, a private company which is part of Williams Holdings.

It starts life as a profitable operation with a turnover of £10 million.

There is talk of bringing the company to the stock market some time in the future.

It is too early to say whether LRT itself will be sold to private investors but it is expected that the Government will bring the semi-private body to the stock market in the long term.

The move is in line with the Government's intention of injecting private money into LRT, the body set up to take control of the capital's underground away from the now defunct Greater London Council.

Further joint ventures are in the pipeline. LRT already has private contractors running some of its bus services.

LRT's own civil engineering arm has to compete with outside contractors for its work.

The success of Data Networks and other joint ventures will determine how soon LRT's privatization will come into being.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport, which is ultimately responsible for LRT, said: "The setting up of Data Networks and its possible flotation does not in itself indicate a speedy move to the privatization of LRT."

London Regional Transport is already semi privatized into three companies which run all its operations. But a move to float it on the Stock Exchange would need new legislation.

Woolworth fate is with institutions

By Judith Huntley

The battle for Woolworth Holdings is finely balanced two days before shareholders, including several key institutions, have to decide whether to accept the Dixons Group's £1.8 billion hostile bid.

Dixons said yesterday that it now had acceptance for more than 20 per cent of the Woolworth shares but would not comment on Mercury Warburg Investment Management's decision to pledge its 13.5 per cent stake to Dixons.

Dixons' merchant bank, SG Warburg, said that it had acceptance for 13.4 per cent of the Woolworth shares, a figure which might include some "MWIM" holdings but which also took in other institutional shareholders. Those acceptance, with the 5.2 per cent Dixons bought in the market, 1.8 per cent of written acceptance and further pledges over the weekend bring the Dixons total to more than 20 per cent.

Woolworth, on the other hand, has been promised support by Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, which has an 11.2 per cent stake.

The other large institutional shareholders, the Prudential Corporation with 8 per cent, the Merchant Navy Pension Fund with 4.6 per cent, and Charterhouse Japhet with 3 per cent, will be crucial in deciding the bid's fate. But they have kept quiet about their intentions so far.

Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, chief executive of Woolworth, said: "Speculating stories put out by Dixons about the effect of failure of their bid on the Woolworth share price are ill-founded. On the basis of the FT stores index p/e, Woolworth has a share price of over 740p even on reported earnings of 37.7p for 1985-6. This takes no account of a 30 per cent rise forecast in pretax profits next year."

The company believes institutions will prefer to keep their choices open by not backing a merger.

Dixons Group replied, through Mr Stanley Kalins, its chairman: "The outcome of the bid will be determined by retailing and financial logic not by loyalty."

Dixons' merchant bank, SG Warburg, said that it had acceptance for 13.4 per cent of the Woolworth shares, a figure which might include some "MWIM" holdings but which also took in other institutional shareholders. Those acceptance, with the 5.2 per cent Dixons bought in the market, 1.8 per cent of written acceptance and further pledges over the weekend bring the Dixons total to more than 20 per cent.

Woolworth, on the other hand, has been promised support by Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, which has an 11.2 per cent stake.

Gatt still split over new round of talks

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Time is running out for the multilateral trading system as embodied in Gatt now faces is the question of its preservation.

If adequate answers could be given at Punta del Este to standstill (no further restrictions permitted in Gatt), rollback (phasing out existing restrictions) and safeguard (emergency protection of industries threatened by imports — permitted in Gatt, missed in practice) "this would be the most tremendous success in Gatt's history".

In seeking a prior commitment on these issues, the ten hope to prevent this being bargained at Punta del Este against any concession from them on services, which are a non-GATT issue as far as they are concerned.

"A partial new round" leaving out services would be unacceptable to the United States. It and the other two major trading blocks have supported a compromise

US faces pressure over rates

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board, faced with a sharp slowdown in economic growth, is under strong pressure to lower interest rates to avert a possible recession.

But officials meeting at a high level conference in Zurich have given warning that growing policy differences among the industrialized nations made it increasingly less likely that there would be another coordinated drive to lower rates.

Reagan Administration officials repeated their call yesterday for a new round of international rate cuts as evidence showed that the global economy is dangerously sluggish.

Leading Wall Street analysts, citing the new figures for the rise in the US trade deficit last month, predicted that a rate cut could come early next month.

Much will depend on the release of American employment figures, due on Thursday. Analysts expect them to reflect the weakness in the manufacturing sector.

Mr Alan Greenspan, a noted US economist attending the Zurich conference, said that US growth is a weak 1.5 per cent. In addition, a recent slowdown in Japan and growing problems with third world debts raised the strong possibility of another recession within the next year, officials said.

Wall Street analysts said the economic data will force the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates, possibly in coordination with the Bank of Japan soon after the Japanese election next Sunday.

But finance officials from West Germany and Japan said at the Zurich conference that they are reluctant to join in another international round of cuts to stimulate growth.

Herr Wolfgang Roth, a member of the West German Bundestag, said that at present there is no agreement on policy that would lead to coordinated actions by the industrialized nations to stimulate growth.

Indeed, Mr C. Fred Bergsten, director of The Institute of International Economics, said that the much vaunted "plaza accord" that led to a devaluation of the dollar beginning last September 22 was "now a failure."

"A partial new round" leaving out services would be unacceptable to the United States. It and the other two major trading blocks have supported a compromise

moving to a balanced Budget. "Whereas an economist eventually be kept at zero or less, the same does not apply to the Budget deficit." This should normally be positive and significantly large, though well within the bounds of financial prudence, the IIE says. It also rejects American supply-side arguments for cutting taxation.

"Radical reductions in government expenditure, notably on health, education, pensions and other forms of social security provision, should eventually make possible reductions in taxation so large as to make an ideal system attainable," it argues.

Sir John Hoskyns, the IIE's director-general, concludes: "In a world business environment, Britain cannot afford tax levels way above the competition. It is time to set radical long-term tax targets and stick to them."

US NOTEBOOK

Fed policy unsettles morale in bond trade

From Maxwell Newton New York

The tone of the financial markets has improved, no thanks to the Federal Reserve Board, which has maintained a restrictive money policy.

Its policy involves a level of federal funds of just under 7 per cent and a slow rate of growth of the adjusted monetary base (the sum of currency and reserve accounts of financial institutions at federal reserve banks) — the monetary foundation of the whole system.

In the year to last April, the adjusted monetary base rose from \$222 billion (\$147 billion) to \$240 billion, a rate of increase of 8 per cent. Since the middle of April, the adjusted monetary base has risen from \$240 billion to \$243 billion.

This tight policy by the Federal Reserve reflects an agreement that the United States would not reduce interest rates between the middle of April and the Japanese elections next Sunday.

It has had the additional effect of arresting the decline of the dollar. Thus, between the week of April 18 and the week of June 30, the Consumer Research Bureau index of interest rates has fallen from 102 to 99.6.

The CRB currency index has fallen from a peak of 105 (on May 9, immediately after the Tokyo summit) to 104. Hence, since the Tokyo summit, the dollar has increased slightly in value against the main currencies of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Against the yen, the strengthening of the dollar has been more marked. September yen futures peaked at 62.5 (160) on May 9 — since then, they have fallen to 60.54 (165).

So the Federal Reserve has done the Japanese a big favour because the effects of the tight Federal Reserve policy since April have been to demoralize the bond market and spread confusion and uncertainty widely throughout the American financial community.

Nevertheless, interest rates have recommenced their long fall.

On June 5, the price of the 7 1/2 2016 US bond was \$92.22, to yield 7.89 per cent. The price of this bond has risen to \$91.63, to yield 7.28 per cent. This sharp drop in yields reflected facts such as:

- Durable goods orders in the first five months of this year averaged \$105.6 billion a month, which was exactly the same as the average for the last four months of last year.
- Non-defence capital goods orders averaged \$26.3 billion a month in the first five months of this year, compared with \$28.2 billion in the last four months of last year.
- Personal income in the first five months of this year had an average monthly growth rate of 0.44 per cent, which was about half the average growth rate recorded in last year, compared with 1984.
- The trade deficit last month was \$14.21 billion, which was above the average of \$13.9 billion recorded in the first four months of this year, and 15 per cent greater than the average monthly deficit of \$12.37 billion recorded last year.

The success of Data Networks and other joint ventures will determine how soon LRT's privatization will come into being.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport, which is ultimately responsible for LRT, said: "The setting up of Data Networks and its possible flotation does not in itself indicate a speedy move to the privatization of LRT."

London Regional Transport is already semi privatized into three companies which run all its operations. But a move to float it on the Stock Exchange would need new legislation.

Another US company may seek BA order

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The fight for a £700 million order from British Airways for aircraft engine looks set to be three-cornered. In addition to the state-owned Rolls-Royce and America's General Electric, the other big American aircraft engine producer, Pratt & Whitney, is now showing an interest in bidding for the contract.

This was confirmed yesterday by British Airways but it added that no detailed proposals had been made.

Sir Francis Tombs, the Rolls-Royce chairman, has already warned that if Rolls does not win the contract its privatization, planned for the first half of next year, could be affected. The implication was that the privatization could be delayed.

Mrs Thatcher has said she wants Rolls to win the order "on merit." At the same time there has been speculation that BA has been attracted by an extensive financial package on offer from General Electric.

General Electric, which is already semi privatized into three companies which run all its operations. But a move to float it on the Stock Exchange would need new legislation.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interim: Arbutnot Dollar Income Trust, Blue Arrow, Epicure Holdings, J Hewitt and Son (Fenton), Mercury Securities, Oakwood Group, Television South, Widney, Fhals: Compsoft Holdings, Gresham House, Leopold Joseph, Lister and Company, Mercury International Group, PCT Group, REA Holdings, Welpac, Wiggin Group, Witwatersrand & Co.

TOMORROW — Interim: Kleinwort Benson Gilt Fund, Kord International, Lincroft, Kilgour Group, IFA Industries, Thugston Trust, Fhals: DBE Technology Holdings, Esham & Agency Investments, Ferranti, General Electric Company, Great Northern Telegraph Co's Holdings, G F Lovell, Northern Foods, Pepe Group, Reed Executive, J Rothchild Holdings, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries.

WEDNESDAY — Interim: Allied Textile Companies, Microgen, Trusthouse Forte, Fhals: Amalgamated Financial Investments, Equity Capital Investment Trust, Hollas Group, Mountleigh Group.

THURSDAY — Interim: Hambro Currency Distributor Fund, Lonrho, Willoughby's Consolidated, Fhals: A F Bulgis, Dacian Holdings, Davy Corporation, Elswick Hopper, Robertson Research, Alexander Russell.

FRIDAY — Interim: Berkeley Technology, Fhals: Imry Property Holdings.

Big bang boost for builders

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

The commercial building sector is likely to grow by 1.5 per cent in the next two and a half years, outstripping all other areas of construction, according to forecasts from the building and civil engineering Economic Development Committee.

Office, shop and leisure complex building work has taken on a continuing and growing importance, it says, and because it is the sector that calls for the installation of the most advanced and complex services — estimated to account for up to half the value of some commercial buildings — the forecasts are particularly bullish for consultants, contractors and suppliers.

Much of the activity for office builders is concentrated in London and the South-east. Apart from technological and location factors, the forthcoming big bang in the City has intensified demand for sophisticated premises.

The report says: "Mergers between stockbrokers and other financial firms, competitive public relations exercises and the excitement created by the onset of the big bang have strongly boosted demand at the top of the market."

On the housing front, the report predicts a marked improvement this year, with a rise of starts and completions in the private sector of 10 per cent. The growth is likely to be sustained until 1988, it says.

In contrast, the outlook for new council house building is said to be "dismal", with a drop of 25 per cent in the years to 1988.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 30TH JUNE 1986

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 27th June 1986 and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

Stock	10 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 1992	8 1/2 per cent TREASURY LOAN, 1987	9 1/2 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 2004
£150 million			
£150 million			
£150 million			

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 27th June 1986 as certified by the Government Broker

In each case, the amount issued on 27th June 1986 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions applicable to that Stock, and subject also to the provisions contained in the final paragraph of the notice: the current provisions for Capital Gains Tax are described below

Copies of the prospectuses for 10 per cent Treasury Stock, 1992 dated 11th November 1977, 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 1987 dated 7th July 1971 and 10 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1990 dated 13th January 1984 (which contained the terms of issue of 8 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2004) may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issuers, Valuing Street, London, EC4M 9AA

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
10 per cent Treasury Stock, 1992	21st February, 1992	21st February, 21st August
8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 1987	1st September 1987	1st March, 1st September
9 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 2004	25th October 2004	25th April, 25th October

Each further tranche of stock will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock

Each of the Stocks referred to in this notice is specified under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 as a gilt-edged security (under current legislation exempt from tax on capital gains on disposals made on or after 2nd July 1986, irrespective of the period for which the Stock is held).

Government statement
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 25th May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank, that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure, and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
27th June 1986

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
 ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end July 11. Settlement day July 14. Settlement day July 21.
 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio
-Gold-
DAILY DIVIDEND
£4.000

Claims required for
+66 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	Headline Motor	Automotive	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1
2	Wilson (Connolly)	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
3	Waterford Glass	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
4	Bromsgrove Inds	Industrial A-D	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
5	Bunzl	Paper/Print/Adv	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
6	Reckitt & Colman	Industrial L-R	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
7	Arlec	Electronics	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
8	Cont Stationery	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
9	Sale Tilney	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
10	Beak (John)	Textiles	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
11	Guinness	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
12	Scott & Robertson	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
13	Hepworth Ceramic	Industrial E-K	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
14	Ingram (Harold)	Textiles	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
15	Fisons	Industrial E-K	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
16	Maclean (P&W)	Industrial L-R	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
17	Int Lube	Property	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
18	Spax (JW)	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
19	Woodhead (Jesse)	Industrial S-Z	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
20	Alfred Insh	Bank	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
21	Concor	Industrial A-D	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
22	Ward	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
23	Fenner (JH)	Industrial E-K	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
24	Logica	Electronics	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
25	Lang (J)	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
26	Johnson Matthey	Industrial E-K	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
27	Longdon Ind	Industrial E-K	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
28	Travis & Arnold	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
29	IMI	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
30	Clifford Daines	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
31	Ellis & Goldstein	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
32	CH Ltd	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
33	Whitbread Inc	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
34	Cadbury-Schweppes	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
35	Davies & Newman	Industrial A-D	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
36	Wiggins	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
37	Prop Hides	Property	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
38	Bartonwood Brew	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
39	Hunterpart	Paper/Print/Adv	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
40	Fitch Lovell	Food	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
41	Redland	Building/Roads	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6
42	Telephone Rentals	Electronics	143	+1	1.3	1.7	7.6

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUNDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

BRITISH FUNDS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

UNDATED	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

INDEX-LINKED	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

BANKS DISCOUNT HP	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

ELECTRONICS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

INDUSTRIALS A-D	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

DRAPERY AND STORES	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

CINEMAS AND TV	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

HOTELS AND CATERERS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

FOODS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

FINANCE AND LAND	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

BUILDINGS AND ROADS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

BREWERIES	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

OVERSEAS TRADERS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

PROPERTY	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

INSURANCE	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

LEISURE	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

MINING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

L-R	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

S-Z	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

OIL	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

TOBACCO	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHOES AND LEATHER	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

TEXTILES	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

INSURANCE	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

LEISURE	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

MINING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

L-R	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

S-Z	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

OIL	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

TOBACCO	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHOES AND LEATHER	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

TEXTILES	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1	128	+5	8.5	5.2	15.1

SHIPPING	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
----------	-------	--------	-------	-----	-----

David Smith charts City's concern at money supply growth

Liquidity release and rise in M3 worries the Bank

The City is awaiting the publication of the June money supply figures next week with great interest, the like of which has not been seen since the early Eighties.

A run of poor money figures, culminating in the announcement of a 3 per cent rise in the sterling M3 measure of money in the May banking month, has rekindled concern about the pace of monetary expansion in the economy.

In the March-May period, sterling M3 rose by 6.6 per cent, compared with the previous three months. The annualized growth over this period, 39 per cent, was the highest on record. Another 3 per cent rise in June would mean that, in four months, sterling M3 would have risen by 12 per cent. The Chancellor's target range for sterling M3 is 11-15 per cent annual growth.

City economists, knowing that they have been badly caught out on money supply lately, appear to be opting for caution in their early assessments of the outlook for the June money supply figures.

Mr John Sheppard of Rowe & Pitman/Mullens expects a 1

per cent rise in sterling M3. The assumption is of a return to normality, with the public sector borrowing requirement of £900 million fully funded, and a small, £100 million contraction in the "other counterparts," which pushed up sterling M3 very sharply in May. The driving force behind the 1 per cent rise in sterling M3 is thus bank lending, forecast to increase by £1.5 billion.

Mr Mike Osborne, of Kleinwort Greaveson, expects a rise of 1-1.25 per cent in sterling M3. Again, bank lending is the main factor, up £2 billion, offset by a slightly larger contraction for the other counterparts.

A rise in sterling M3 of around 1 per cent would, happily, have the effect of pushing the 12-month rate of growth down from 19.5 per cent in May to just over 18 per cent. This is because, as a result of the Abbey Life flotation, it rose by 2.3 per cent in June last year.

But what if the June rise in sterling M3 turns out to be another 3 per cent?

The Bank of England, in its June Quarterly Bulletin published last week, devoted a lot of space to the build-up of liquidity in the economy, and the conditions in which such liquidity could be damagingly released into the economy.

First sterling M3 itself, and its reliability: the Bank clearly likes an even broader measure of money, PSL2, now redefined to include building society term shares. In the 12 months to May, its growth was

14.7 per cent, just inside the target range.

But, as the Bank admits in the bulletin, this measure too has shown a sharp acceleration in the latest three months. Broad money is growing fast, it appears, partly because of the intense competition between banks, building societies and other lenders. The velocity of circulation of broad money, where Britain is unusual, has recorded a sharp and sustained fall in recent years.

Now, more liquidity in the economy is, on its own, no worry. It is the possibly damaging release of that liquidity which concerns the authorities.

The Bank argues: "It remains possible that, at some point, the process by which

The essential point is that the rise in sterling M3, reflecting the initial build-up of liquidity in the economy, is less of a cause of concern than signs of its release into the economy.

So what should the Bank of England do if sterling M3 shows a rise of 3 per cent or even 10 per cent in banking June. The answer is, unless panicked, absolutely nothing.

The same argument can be applied to any future sharp growth in sterling M3 as has been officially applied to its growth in the recent past. As long as the concern remains the release of liquidity rather than liquidity itself, the interest rates should only be pushed up to put a brake on that release.

This is fine in theory. But in practice, of course, things are unlikely to happen quite this way. The Bank has been prepared to put up with 39 per cent annualized growth in sterling M3 over the past three months, on the assumption that this is a temporary and unrepresentative phenomenon. It would be less willing to accept a 50 per cent growth rate.

Law Report June 30 1986

Possession of drug not dependent on recollection

Regina v Martindale
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Taylor and Mr Justice Schiemann
(Judgment given June 24)

A man who put a small quantity of cannabis in his wallet knowing what it was, remained in possession of it even though his memory of the drug had faded or gone. Possession did not depend on the alleged possessor's powers of memory and possession did not come and go as memory revived and faded.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, so stated when delivering the judgment of the Court of Appeal dismissing an application by Clive Martindale, aged 29, for leave to appeal against conviction at Leeds Crown Court (Judge Randolph and a jury) on a charge of possession of a controlled drug - 366 milligrams of cannabis - contrary to section 5(2) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. He was conditionally discharged for 12 months.

Mr Jeremy Hill-Baker, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the applicant, Mr H. A. Richardson for the Crown.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that police in Bradford mounted an operation in connection with unlawful possession of drugs.

As a result the applicant was stopped and searched. The cannabis was found in a leather wallet. He was cautioned and asked what the substance was. He said: "Blow, but I didn't know it was there."

Taken to the police station he said that the substance had been given to him in Canada two years previously; he did not know it was in his wallet.

Counsel indicated that the defence would be that the applicant had the cannabis in his wallet for some time in Canada and came to this country and the presence of the cannabis in the wallet had gone completely out of his mind.

The judge ruled that when and where the applicant had acquired the drug was immaterial. The mere fact that he had obtained it outside the jurisdiction was neither here nor there. He knew what the substance was, had kept it and was in possession of it even if he had forgotten its existence.

On the judge's ruling that the applicant had no defence on those facts he changed his plea to guilty.

Mr Hill-Baker had repeated the submissions on appeal. His contention was that, although the applicant had admittedly been given the cannabis in Canada and had put it in his wallet where it had remained ever since, nevertheless that was two years or more previously. In the meantime he had forgotten all about it. Therefore when it was found in his wallet in his pocket he was not in possession of it.

Possession, went the argument, did not exist unless there was knowledge of the presence of the article and of its nature. There was no knowledge if recollection of the presence of the article had faded.

In other words, there was no possession if the alleged possessor had forgotten that he had the article.

In their Lordships' judgment that argument was fallacious. It was true that a man did not necessarily possess every article which he might have in his pockets.

If, for example, some evil-minded person secretly slipped cannabis into the pocket of

another without that other's knowledge, the other was not in law in possession of the cannabis.

The present situation was quite different. The applicant himself put the cannabis in his wallet knowing what it was. He was then in possession in law, as was conceded.

In Lordships' opinion, subject to the authorities, he remained in possession even though his memory of the drug had faded or gone.

Possession did not depend on the alleged possessor's power of memory, nor did possession come and go as memory revived or faded. If it were to do so the facts from a memory would be acquired and the man with good memory would be convicted.

In *R v Russell (Raymond)* (The Times January 2, 1985; 81 Cr App R 315) the court had said: "It would in our judgment be wrong to hold that a man knowingly has a weapon with him if his forgetfulness of its existence or presence in his car is so complete as to amount to ignorance that it is there at all."

"This is not a defence which juries would in the ordinary way be likely to accept, but if it is raised it should be left to them for their decision."

Mr Richardson invited their Lordships to say that that decision was distinguishable on its facts from the instant case. Their Lordships did not pause to consider the matter on that basis, because *R v Russell* ([1973] 1 WLR 84) was not drawn to the court's attention in *Russell*.

In *Burwell* the judgment of the court was delivered by Lord Justice Phillimore. He stated that the real problem there was the question whether drugs lawfully acquired by possession in some way passed out of a person's possession if he forgot that he had them or if he thought that they had been destroyed whereas in fact they were still in a drawer.

That court thought that it could not be said that simply as a result of a mistaken belief or failure to appreciate that they were still there they had thereby in some way passed out of possession.

Lord Justice Phillimore continued: "Of course, it is quite different if I hand something over to someone else to destroy, so that it passes from my custody and they officiously put it back in my house without telling me. . . in those sorts of cases you are back on the problem . . . whether something comes into your possession."

"But if you have got it in your custody and you put it in some safe place, and then forget you have got it, and discover a year or two later, when you happen to look in that particular receptacle that it is still there, it seems to this court to suggest that during those two years it has not been in your possession."

"It has been there under your hand and control. If it has not been in your possession, in whose possession has it been? Presumably it has not been in a state of limbo."

Had that judgment been brought to the attention of the court in *Russell*, no doubt *Russell* would have been decided differently.

In any event, in so far as the two cases were inconsistent, their Lordships followed the earlier case which was closer to the facts of the instant case and was in accordance with the views which their Lordships had formed.

The judge was right. The application was dismissed.

Solicitors: Richard Odley, Wakefield.

Penalty not excessive
Jolley v Bolton General Commissioners
Before Mr Justice Scott
(Judgment given June 19)

An award by general tax commissioners of the maximum amount of penalties permitted under sections 93 and 95 of the Taxes Management Act 1970, totalling £41,880, against a taxpayer who had for some ten years either failed to submit tax returns or who had submitted inaccurate returns, was not excessive and would not be reduced.

Mr Justice Scott so held in the Chancery Division when dismissing an appeal by Mr Leslie Ambrose Jolley against the award of penalties made by the Bolton General Commissioners.

The taxpayer in person, Mr R. K. Mathew for the Revenue.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the penalties related to the taxpayer's wilful defaults for the years from 1966 to 1977 inclusive.

The informations laid against him were in respect of his delivery of incorrect returns under section 95(1) of the 1970 Act or of his failure to deliver returns under section 93(2) of the Act.

For the year 1973-74 he had failed to deliver a return that should have included a chargeable gain of £58,000.

The commissioners found that the taxpayer had carried on a steadily increasing property business in and around Bolton. The history, they stated, was one of long-continued and persistent lack of compliance in regard to his tax affairs.

They saw no reason for awarding less than the maximum penalties as laid down in the statutory provisions.

The taxpayer had not shown cause why the commissioners were wrong in their decision. He was a man who had done his best to give the Revenue the run-around and for a long time had succeeded in so doing.

In such circumstances the appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

No stay of deportation
Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Office, Ex parte Erdogan
Before Mr Justice Nolan
(Judgment given June 24)

The provisions of the Immigration Act 1971 did not allow an applicant any right to remain in the United Kingdom pending the outcome of his application to revoke a deportation order made against him by the Secretary of State for the Home Office under section 5 of the Act.

Mr Justice Nolan so held in the Queen's Bench Division, refusing an application for *inter alia*, a writ of habeas corpus which was being sought by Mr Ali Erdogan, a Turkish national, imprisoned pending the outcome of his application to revoke a deportation order.

Mr Eugene Couran for the applicant, Mr John Laws for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that the question as to whether the applicant was entitled to


FOREIGN EXCHANGES			
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES			
Market rates day's range June 27	Market rates close June 27	1 month	3 months
New York 1.5175-1.5200	1.5200-1.5200	0.40-0.37p/m	1.00-1.03p/m
London 2.1125-2.1225	2.1125-2.1225	0.35-0.27p/m	0.24-0.25p/m
Amsterd 7.850-7.860	7.850-7.860	11-10p/m	21-20p/m
Brussels 68.55-69.07	68.55-69.07	20-15p/m	45-40p/m
Frankfurt 12.520-12.531	12.520-12.531	11-10p/m	21-20p/m
Dublin 3.350-3.370	3.350-3.370	4-3p/m	4-3p/m
Frankfurt 11.1179	11.1179	22-13p/m	22-13p/m
London 27.520-27.530	27.520-27.530	28-25p/m	28-25p/m
Madrid 215.25-215.26	215.25-215.26	110-110p/m	300-300p/m
Milan 230.50-231.50	231.12-231.45	3-2p/m	10-20p/m
Paris 11.490-11.525	11.490-11.525	12-10p/m	12-10p/m
Rome 10.720-10.750	10.720-10.750	2-2p/m	6-5p/m
Stockholm 10.660-10.667	10.660-10.667	11-10p/m	12-2p/m
Tokyo 232.42-232.50	232.42-232.50	11-10p/m	11-10p/m
Vienna 23.45-23.73	23.45-23.73	10-9p/m	20-25p/m
Zurich 2.747-2.762	2.747-2.762	11-10p/m	3-5p/m

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 78.2 (day's range 78.0-78.3).

OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina austral	1.3420-1.3445	Ireland	1.3815-1.3845
Australia dollar	2.2735-2.2775	Malaysia	2.1985-2.2000
Bahrian dinar	0.5750-0.5770	Malaysia	2.2310-2.2330
Brazil cruzeiro	0.0000-0.0000	Norway	1.3880-1.3900
Cyprus pound	0.7500-0.7500	Sweden	7.1500-7.1550
Denmark	16.460-16.465	Switzerland	1.4875-1.4900
France franc	6.550-6.555	Denmark	1.4975-1.5000
Germany mark	2.360-2.365	West Germany	2.2100-2.2120
Hong Kong dollar	11.000-11.015	Switzerland	1.4875-1.4900
India rupee	16.25-16.26	Netherlands	2.4800-2.4820
Irish dollar	0.4450-0.4480	France	1.6500-1.6520
Italy lira	0.0100-0.0105	Japan	165.80-166.00
Kuwait dirham	0.4450-0.4480	Italy	1617.0-1620.0
Malaysia dollar	2.360-2.365	Belgium (Comm)	45.15-45.25
New Zealand dollar	0.5000-0.5010	Hong Kong dollar	7.800-7.810
Singapore dollar	0.5000-0.5010	Portugal	160.55-161.05
South Africa rand	3.807-3.823	Austria	13.50-13.55
UAE dirham	0.5750-0.5780		

Notes supplied by Barclays Bank, HOFER and Edin. "Lloyds Bank International"

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD			
EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %			
1 month	7 1/4-8 1/4	1 month	7 1/4-8 1/4
3 months	8 1/4-9 1/4	3 months	8 1/4-9 1/4
6 months	9 1/4-10 1/4	6 months	9 1/4-10 1/4
12 months	10 1/4-11 1/4	12 months	10 1/4-11 1/4
2 years	11 1/4-12 1/4	2 years	11 1/4-12 1/4
3 years	12 1/4-13 1/4	3 years	12 1/4-13 1/4
4 years	13 1/4-14 1/4	4 years	13 1/4-14 1/4
5 years	14 1/4-15 1/4	5 years	14 1/4-15 1/4
6 years	15 1/4-16 1/4	6 years	15 1/4-16 1/4
7 years	16 1/4-17 1/4	7 years	16 1/4-17 1/4
8 years	17 1/4-18 1/4	8 years	17 1/4-18 1/4
9 years	18 1/4-19 1/4	9 years	18 1/4-19 1/4
10 years	19 1/4-20 1/4	10 years	19 1/4-20 1/4
11 years	20 1/4-21 1/4	11 years	20 1/4-21 1/4
12 years	21 1/4-22 1/4	12 years	21 1/4-22 1/4
13 years	22 1/4-23 1/4	13 years	22 1/4-23 1/4
14 years	23 1/4-24 1/4	14 years	23 1/4-24 1/4
15 years	24 1/4-25 1/4	15 years	24 1/4-25 1/4
16 years	25 1/4-26 1/4	16 years	25 1/4-26 1/4
17 years	26 1/4-27 1/4	17 years	26 1/4-27 1/4
18 years	27 1/4-28 1/4	18 years	27 1/4-28 1/4
19 years	28 1/4-29 1/4	19 years	28 1/4-29 1/4
20 years	29 1/4-30 1/4	20 years	29 1/4-30 1/4
21 years	30 1/4-31 1/4	21 years	30 1/4-31 1/4
22 years	31 1/4-32 1/4	22 years	31 1/4-32 1/4
23 years	32 1/4-33 1/4	23 years	32 1/4-33 1/4
24 years	33 1/4-34 1/4	24 years	33 1/4-34 1/4
25 years	34 1/4-35 1/4	25 years	34 1/4-35 1/4
26 years	35 1/4-36 1/4	26 years	35 1/4-36 1/4
27 years	36 1/4-37 1/4	27 years	36 1/4-37 1/4
28 years	37 1/4-38 1/4	28 years	37 1/4-38 1/4
29 years	38 1/4-39 1/4	29 years	38 1/4-39 1/4
30 years	39 1/4-40 1/4	30 years	39 1/4-40 1/4
31 years	40 1/4-41 1/4	31 years	40 1/4-41 1/4
32 years	41 1/4-42 1/4	32 years	41 1/4-42 1/4
33 years	42 1/4-43 1/4	33 years	42 1/4-43 1/4
34 years	43 1/4-44 1/4	34 years	43 1/4-44 1/4
35 years	44 1/4-45 1/4	35 years	44 1/4-45 1/4
36 years	45 1/4-46 1/4	36 years	45 1/4-46 1/4
37 years	46 1/4-47 1/4	37 years	46 1/4-47 1/4
38 years	47 1/4-48 1/4	38 years	47 1/4-48 1/4
39 years	48 1/4-49 1/4	39 years	48 1/4-49 1/4
40 years	49 1/4-50 1/4	40 years	49 1/4-50 1/4
41 years	50 1/4-51 1/4	41 years	50 1/4-51 1/4
42 years	51 1/4-52 1/4	42 years	51 1/4-52 1/4
43 years	52 1/4-53 1/4	43 years	52 1/4-53 1/4
44 years	53 1/4-54 1/4	44 years	53 1/4-54 1/4
45 years	54 1/4-55 1/4	45 years	54 1/4-55 1/4
46 years	55 1/4-56 1/4	46 years	55 1/4-56 1/4
47 years	56 1/4-57 1/4	47 years	56 1/4-57 1/4
48 years	57 1/4-58 1/4	48 years	57 1/4-58 1/4
49 years	58 1/4-59 1/4	49 years	58 1/4-59 1/4
50 years	59 1/4-60 1/4	50 years	59 1/4-60 1/4
51 years	60 1/4-61 1/4	51 years	60 1/4-61 1/4
52 years	61 1/4-62 1/4	52 years	61 1/4-62 1/4
53 years	62 1/4-63 1/4	53 years	62 1/4-63 1/4
54 years	63 1/4-64 1/4	54 years	63 1/4-64 1/4
55 years	64 1/4-65 1/4	55 years	64 1/4-65 1/4
56 years	65 1/4-66 1/4	56 years	65 1/4-66 1/4
57 years	66 1/4-67 1/4	57 years	66 1/4-67 1/4
58 years	67 1/4-68 1/4	58 years	67 1/4-68 1/4
59 years	68 1/4-69 1/4	59 years	68 1/4-69 1/4
60 years	69 1/4-70 1/4	60 years	69 1/4-70 1/4
61 years	70 1/4-71 1/4	61 years	70 1/4-71 1/4
62 years	71 1/4-72 1/4	62 years	71 1/4-72 1/4
63 years	72 1/4-73 1/4	63 years	72 1/4-73 1/4
64 years	73 1/4-74 1/4	64 years	73 1/4-74 1/4
65 years	74 1/4-75 1/4	65 years	74 1/4-75 1/4
66 years	75 1/4-76 1/4	66 years	75 1/4-76 1/4
67 years	76 1/4-77 1/4	67 years	76 1/4-77 1/4
68 years	77 1/4-78 1/4	68 years	77 1/4-78 1/4
69 years	78 1/4-79 1/4	69 years	78 1/4-79 1/4
70 years	79 1/4-80 1/4	70 years	79 1/4-80 1/4
71 years	80 1/4-81 1/4	71 years	80 1/4-81 1/4
72 years	81 1/4-82 1/4	72 years	81 1/4-82 1/4
73 years	82 1/4-83 1/4	73 years	82 1/4-83 1/4
74 years	83 1/4-84 1/4	74 years	83 1/4-84 1/4
75 years	84 1/4-85 1/4	75 years	84 1/4-85 1/4
76 years	85 1/4-86 1/4	76 years	85 1/4-86 1/4
77 years	86 1/4-87 1/4	77 years	86 1/4-87 1/4
78 years	87 1/4-88 1/4	78 years	87 1/4-88 1/4
79 years	88 1/4-89 1/4	79 years	88 1/4-89 1/4
80 years	89 1/4-90 1/4	80 years	89 1/4-90 1/4
81 years	90 1/4-91 1/4	81 years	90 1/4-91 1/4
82 years	91 1/4-92 1/4	82 years	91 1/4-92 1/4
83 years	92 1/4-93 1/4	83 years	92 1/4-93 1/4
84 years	93 1/4-94 1/4	84 years	93 1/4-94 1/4
85 years	94 1/4-95 1/4	85 years	94 1/4-95 1/4
86 years	95 1/4-96 1/4	86 years	95 1/4-96 1/4
87 years	96 1/4-97 1/4	87 years	96 1/4-97 1/4
88 years	97 1/4-98 1/4	88 years	97 1/4-98 1/4
89 years	98 1/4-99 1/4	89 years	98 1/4-99 1/4
90 years	99 1/4-100 1/4	90 years	99 1/4-100 1/4
91 years	100 1/4-101 1/4	91 years	100 1/4-101 1/4
92 years	101 1/4-102 1/4	92 years	101 1/4-102 1/4
93 years	102 1/4-103 1/4	93 years	102 1/4-103 1/4
94 years	103 1/4-104 1/4	94 years	103 1/4-104 1/4
95 years	104 1/4-105 1/4	95 years	104 1/4-105 1/4
96 years	105 1/4-106 1/4	96 years	105 1/4-106 1/4
97 years	106 1/4-107 1/4	97 years	106 1/4-107 1/4
98 years	107 1/4-108 1/4	98 years	107 1/4-108 1/4
99 years	108 1/4-109 1/4	99 years	108 1/4-109 1/4
100 years	109 1/4-110 1/4	100 years	109 1/4-110 1/4



Chelsea Man Plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1987 No. 1197130)

Placing by
Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited
of 2,400,000 ordinary shares of 5p each at 125p per share

SHARE CAPITAL	
Authorised £850,000	Issued and to be issued fully paid £541,301
in ordinary shares of 5p each	

Chelsea Man designs high quality mens clothing for sale exclusively in its six shops which are located in London and the Midlands and which trade under the name *Nobility*. The Directors believe that the Company has created and fulfilled a niche in the menswear market for original, stylish and well made clothing at affordable prices.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the ordinary shares of the Company, issued and to be issued, in the United Securities Market. A proportion of the shares being placed will be made available to the public through the market during market hours today. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Edel Statistical Services and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 10th July, 1986 from:

Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited
40-66 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4P 4EL

Albert E. Sharp & Co.
6-7 Queen Street
London EC4N 1SP

30th June, 1986

Albert E. Sharp & Co.
12-22 Newhall Street
Birmingham B3 3ER

Dixons

A SPECIAL REPORT ON
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

FOCUS

A world of medicine in Wimpole Street

The Royal Society of Medicine's new London premises — refurbished at a cost of £4½ million — will be officially opened by the Queen on Wednesday

The Royal Society of Medicine is "the nearest thing we have in Britain to a national academy of medicine," says Sir John Walton, its president for the past two years.

The RSM, Sir John points out, fulfils a wide range of functions. It is a centre of academic excellence but also of contact and dialogue with health professionals besides doctors, and with the public. It concerns itself not only with every field of orthodox medicine, but with complementary or alternative therapies. It is a conference centre, a club with the splendidly appropriate address of No 1 Wimpole Street, a publishing house, a forum, even in some respects a campaigning organization.

Not that it enters into political matters. Sir John says: "We are very open-minded." That is why there is an "open section" among the 33 sections devoted to medical specialities, from anaesthetics to urology, from the well-known fields of surgery and psychiatry to such recent disciplines as measurement medicine and coloproctology.

The open section considers medical issues of broad public significance over a spectrum which encompasses topics as varied as nursing, religion, and racial discrimination and the ethics of research on children.

The RSM is more than a medical and scientific society," Sir John says. "We recognize that medical procedures and activities are of increasing public concern, so we collaborate with outside bodies and individuals in discussion."

"But we are not involved with formulating policy or with the politics of medicine. Nevertheless, we can properly explore issues of public concern in relation to health. If we see that social factors or a resource constraint are having an effect on the health care of the population, we would not hold back from commenting on them."

That declaration comes at a time when "resource constraints" in health provi-

sion are a political hot potato. Moreover, Sir John Walton is a president of the RSM who has also been a president of both the BMA — the doctors' trade union — and the General Medical Council, medicine's regulatory body, as well as being warden of Green College, Oxford.

His comment, therefore, is a weighty indication that the RSM is becoming a much more outward-looking organization than it has ever been.

But, unlike the Royal College or the BMA, it does not have formal mechanisms for reaching agreed public positions on broad issues. Its exploration of these, therefore, seems bound to remain largely at the scientific and academic level, albeit that the by-laws are being amended to streamline and democratize the committee structure.

In the society's brochure to commemorate the opening of its refurbished premises by the Queen on July 2, the director of the Medical Research Council's Research Centre, Sir Christopher Booth, sees the RSM's chief role as meeting "the compelling need" to provide a national medical forum at a time when specialization and new technologies are causing "a centrifugal fragmentation of medicine."

The result is a "bewildering proliferation" of medical specialisms and even sub-specialisms. Sir Christopher says: "These now threaten to undermine the integrity of some of the nation's most-respected specialist societies."

Apart from helping to bring them together, the RSM can fulfil the necessary role of encouraging social contact between doctors from different fields and from associated professions. It is the only organization in Britain, Sir Christopher believes, that can effectively do this.

The RSM is therefore open not only to doctors, but to dentists, vets, medical researchers and medical admin-

istrators. It can admit "others who satisfy Council as to their qualifications and scientific attainments," which ensures that it preserves a catholic membership.

If, then, it is not a policy-making organization, it can have a considerable and continuing influence on medical information and education in the broadest possible way.

But there is more to the RSM than this, Sir John points out. There are its eight inter-disciplinary forums, including wide-ranging forums on medical communication, food and health and the GPs' role in relation to the family.

There is, too, the separate Medical Pharmaceutical Forum, which is concerned with close, ethical relationships between the medical profession and the pharmaceutical industry.

Sir John adds: "It is also important to note that we are moving into new fields. For instance, we have hosted a number of inter-disciplinary colloquia on complementary and alternative medicine. We want to explore as dispassionately as we can and in as balanced a way as possible the place of these other disciplines in medical treatment and management."

The RSM was moving much more into health education, Sir John said — he

instigated its Save A Life campaign.

Indeed, Sir John Stallworthy, a former president, says that the society's international dimension is considered vital to both British and world medicine.

He adds: "Medical research benefits from work in many different countries and what is discovered in one is for the benefit of everyone, everywhere. Pasteur, Koch and Lister were all good patriots but their work was done for and taken by the whole world; their nationalities were unimportant."

"Medical practice is concerned — and could well be more explicitly concerned —

The royal society's refurbished premises and left, Sir John Walton, president of the society. At right is the society's crest with its motto, which could be translated as "It's better to be healthy than just to be"

with the health of all people on this earth."

Significantly in this light, as many as 6,500 of the society's 17,000 members live and work outside Britain. There are reciprocal contacts at society level with many other countries in the Commonwealth, Europe and beyond.

The RSM has long played a leading role in organizing international conferences, particularly Anglo-American meetings, an exercise prompted by the RSM Foundation of New York, a sister organization governed by an independent board of American directors. The foundation also supports an exchange programme of visiting profes-

ships, whereby 16 professors or senior clinicians cross the Atlantic in each direction each year to work and lecture.

Sir John Stallworthy believes that the completion of the RSM's new home will open fresh opportunities for greater European and international collaboration.

"This cannot fail," he says, "to illumine the British medical scene. The hopes of at least one Fellow will be fulfilled if the new RSM can point the way to united action by doctors and health workers in many countries, who together might succeed in relieving some of the avoidable suffering of so many millions of deprived fellow humans."

No less vital in the new scheme of things at the society is RSM Services, with its publishing, conference-organizing, audio-video producing and other activities. These are designed to take advantage of those activities of the society which can be properly and ethically exploited.

This commercial aspect is crucial to the RSM's continuance.

Sir John Walton said: "The cost of redevelopment has been high, but we have held subscriptions down during the disruption."

"Though our appeal has been very successful, financially we are not yet out of the wood, and subscriptions will have to rise substantially next year. But for the profits made by RSM Services, which come to the society, the subscriptions would have to be very much higher."

There are several categories of membership, Sir John explained. Fellows, who can join up to five sections, are elected after nomination by two existing Fellows. Affiliate membership is open to those resident overseas. Medical students and young doctors can become associates, at a lower subscription rate. Lay people can join the society to participate in the open section.

And the society is also open to membership by commercial organizations, such as medical publishers and pharmaceutical companies. All categories, of course, can use the library — one of the finest of its kind in the world — and the facilities of the club.

In Sir John's view, medicine is entering a new era and the RSM should faithfully reflect this. Its new premises, bringing all its activities together at one site, will greatly help to this end and, indeed, that single site concept has itself, he says, been "an act of faith."

It was first envisaged as long ago as 1952 when Richard Hewitt, its now retired executive director, saw even then that the society would soon outgrow its premises. With great prescience, he took the initiative in seeking from the Privy Council a first option to acquire the post office site where the main entrance and some of the most important rooms of the new building now stand.

Neither at that time, nor for another 25 years, was there any reason to suppose that the site would ever become available.

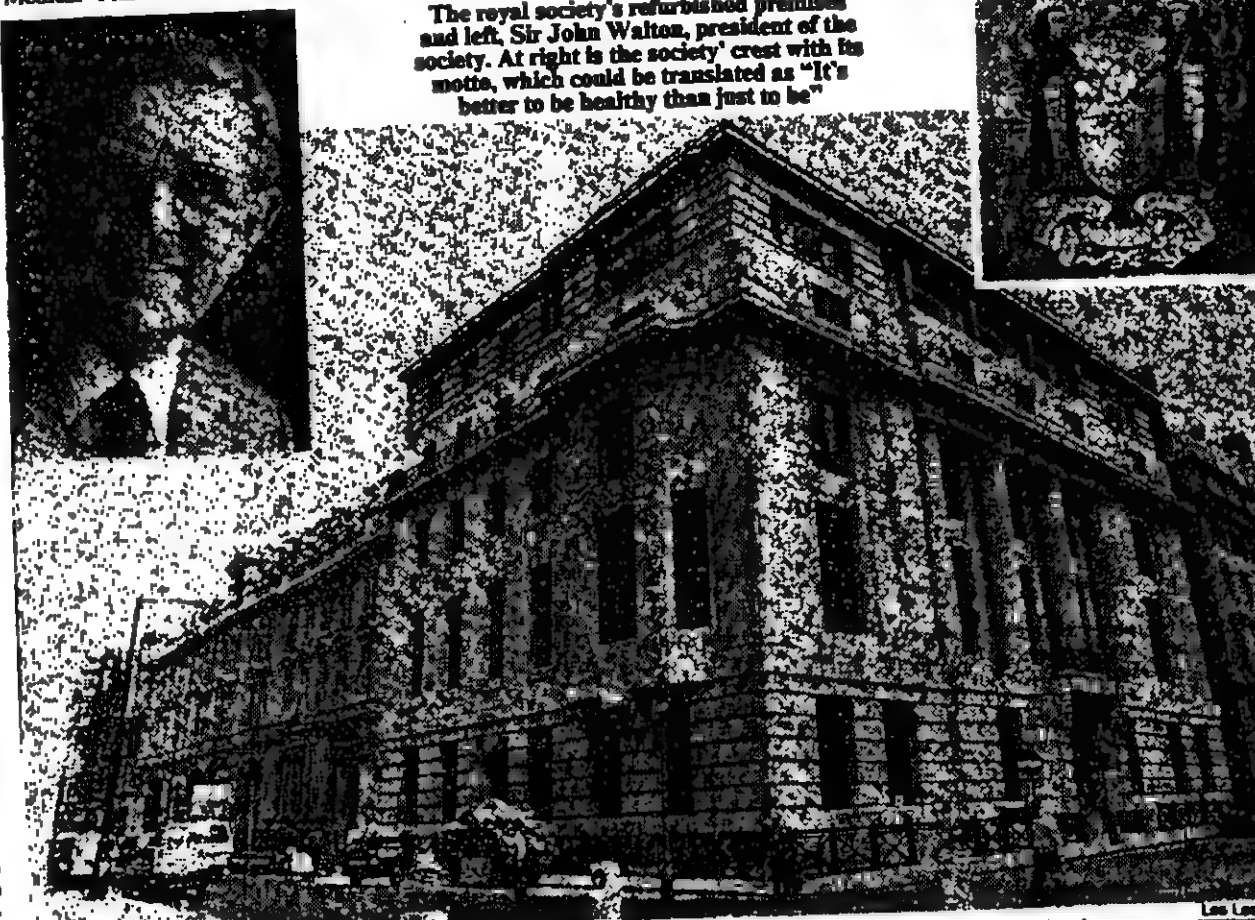
"Nevertheless," said Mr Hewitt, "every year we badgered the Privy Council." His vision and perseverance have paid off handsomely.

Mr Hewitt recalled a report by a study group under another former president, Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, which in 1974 looked to the society's future and encouraged it to plan for a more outward-looking and active role.

Robert Thompson, who succeeded Mr Hewitt as executive director four years ago, said the changes were already having an impact — a dramatic instance being the Save A Life Campaign, significant particularly because it showed how the society could weave different strands of health and medical work together.

He said: "The RSM of today is not an ivory tower. Nor is it just a London club for London doctors. We are becoming more and more noticed. The new building is helping to produce this new impetus."

David Loshak

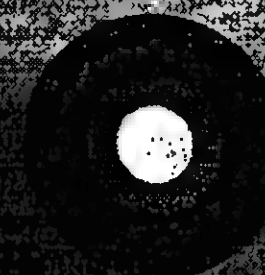


Only one painkiller you can buy is entitled to this.

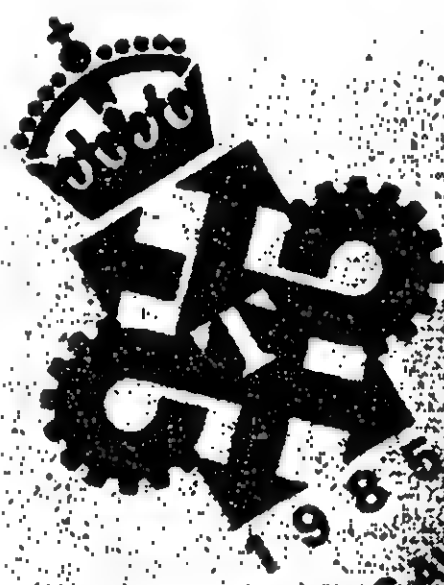
Nurofen has received The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement. And launched three years ago as a new breakthrough in pain relief, it is the first alternative painkiller for 25 years.

As you'd expect from a really effective painkiller, Nurofen gently relieves even the most severe headache. And it provides relief from period pain, back pain and dental pain. It's fast-acting, too, and lasts long enough to keep you comfortable. Ask your pharmacist for Nurofen. It's the only painkiller that's gentle and effective.

NUROFEN
A BREAKTHROUGH IN PAIN RELIEF



IF THE COMMON PAIN
IS NOT IN PAIN



THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR
TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT
THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

NUROFEN

NUROFEN

CONG
ROYAL
ON THE

ole Street

New faces at top people's talking shop

Meetings and conferences of many kinds are a main part of the Royal Society of Medicine's activities. There are scores of them every year. "It can get pretty hectic", says Dr Graham Bennette, medical services secretary, who organizes and coordinates them. This is particularly the case with the interdisciplinary and often international meetings convened under the society's auspices. There may be a large number of participants or only 25 attending a seminar of what Dr Bennette calls "top dogs in their subject", but arrangements are manifold and can take months to arrange.

Lectures for lay people, held at least annually

Many of the interdisciplinary meetings are Anglo-American in character—most of the RMS's overseas affiliates live and work in the US. There are at least two such conferences or workshops each year, held both in Britain and the US. These are assisted by the society's American arm, the RSM Foundation Inc. They cover such issues as the "rationing" of health care necessitated by limited resources, biomedical ethics, pregnant women at work and the use of computers in primary health care and subjects. Dr Bennette also cited the Anglo-European conferences which are held from time to time—not many so far, but a side of the RSM's activities which is being developed. One that is planned will consider the parallels between Britain and the Netherlands in addition to hard drugs. The society's 33 sections generate many meetings in the course of a year. Each section holds at least four annually; some have as many as seven: the total exceeds 200 a year. This requires considerable administration at RSM headquarters, and there has at times been a disappointing disparity between the effort put into arranging section

meetings and low attendance. Topic-related interdisciplinary forums are yet another type of RSM conference. The disruption caused by redevelopment has prevented new ones being established, but this is likely to happen soon. Medicine is indeed, as Sir Christopher Booth comments, "fragmenting" but at the same time more and more practitioners in different disciplines find they need to collaborate closely with, and to an extent understand, the work of those in other fields.

Forums have been set up on blood viscosity, veins, maternity and the newborn, mental retardation, lipids, medical communication and nutrition.

There are, too, colloquia on conventional medicine and complementary therapies, which began in 1984. One of these, on science and healing, was attended by the Prince of Wales, who first publicly voiced his interest in alternative medicine when he was president of the British Medical Association, stimulating widespread interest and a BMA inquiry.

Though this has recently reported disparagingly on most alternative therapies, the RSM continues to hold its colloquia on this subject area. The latest annual report notes that they attract "considerable interest" among the society's Fellows, "who are looking for reassurance about the potential contributions to health care that can be offered by responsible, trained and experienced practitioners in complementary therapies".

Another notable feature of RSM meetings are the Stevens Lectures for the Laity, held at least once a year and given by distinguished speakers to invited audiences.

The subjects are of "common and commanding interest" to doctors and lay people—the most recent, delivered by Lord Franks, was called The shaping of the world we live in, and concerned international relations. The other side to the conference activity of the RSM is its



own new conference centre, with all modern facilities and the capacity to accommodate meetings of any size, by video-linking of different halls through a central control panel, of up to 500 people.

All the conference rooms, of which the largest is the 200-seat tiered Barnes theatre, have full sets of audio-visual aids, including amplification and recording equipment, plus television monitors and video and slide projectors, with such facilities as fading and mixing. There are translation booths. The sound installations incorporate aids for the hard of hearing.

The RSM thus offers a facility for meetings ranging from small round tables to large symposia, all on one site at least as centrally placed as any conference centre in London. This is ideal for any doctors who want to organize a conference for any purpose, and RSM Services has available its own expertise to ensure that these are organized to best effect, with such

ancillary services as receptions and catering also available.

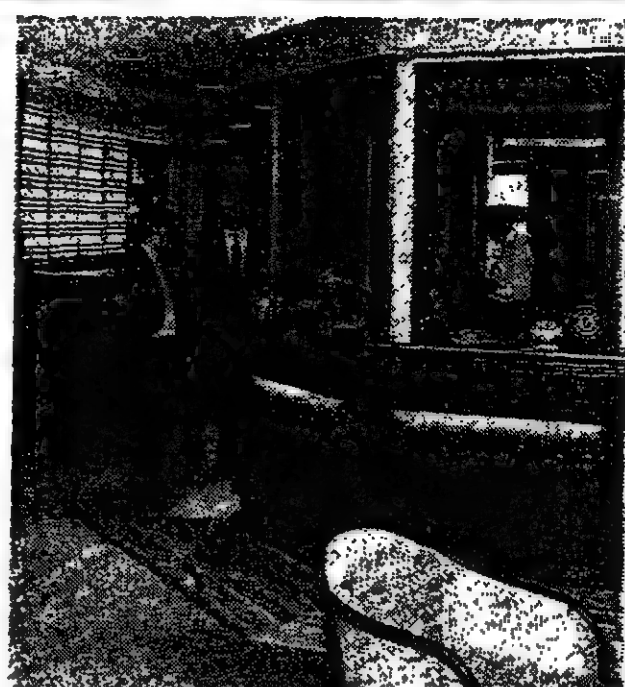
Pat Patterson is managing director of RSM Services, to which he has come with a record of having handled more than 2,000 conferences, largely for the pharmaceutical industry.

He says: "I want to bring completely new thinking into the conference facilities here". Until now, the RSM has been available for medical and scientific meetings arranged by individual members, by kindred societies, by pharmaceutical companies and by research agencies.

"But", says Mr Patterson, "we would be prepared to consider allowing the premises to be used by non-medical professional organizations—those in the allied health-care fields, for example."

An example, too, of new times and a new spirit of enterprise at the RMS.

DL



Many conferences and seminars are held at the society premises. After the talking, participants can retire to the society's well-appointed bar

THE MEDICAL DEFENCE UNION



The oldest defence organisation in the World

LONDON

3 Devonshire Place, London W1N 2EA 01 486 6181

MANCHESTER

MDU House, 2 Park Crescent, Victoria Park, Manchester M14 5RE 061 225 1177

SYDNEY

83 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000 290 1253

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited
Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire

wish the

Royal Society of Medicine

every success in their new premises



A SMITH KLINE BECKMAN COMPANY

ainkiller
my is
to this.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
ON THEIR NEW HEADQUARTERS

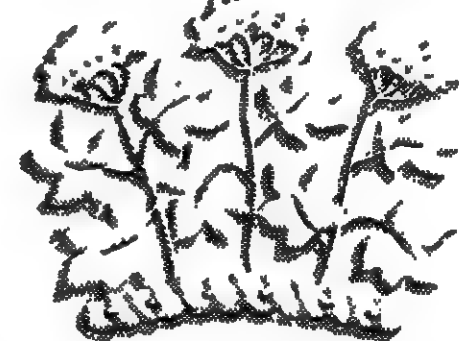
UROFEN



he acute relief
or heart-in-pain



A development by Heron Property Corporation Limited
Heron House, 19 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5L



We congratulate the
Royal Society of Medicine
on its new
centre of excellence.

And declare an interest.

BUPA Medical Centres cannot, of course, trace their foundations directly back to those Medical Society dissidents of 1805.

But we do share precisely that dedication to the cause of good health exemplified by the Royal Society of Medicine for 180 years.

Through its national network of medical centres, BUPA is unquestionably today's largest and most experienced organisation providing comprehensive health assessment for men and women.

Now we are proud to wish every success to the Society in its splendid new premises.

BUPA
Medical Centres

Britain feels better for it.



Apart from its journals the Royal Society of Medicine publishes a wide range of papers, reports, proceedings, abstracts, monographs and the like, and has recently begun to move into the mass market.

Its commercial arm, RSM Services, is involved in the production of many high-quality medical and scientific publications.

Howard Croft, director of publications, says it has the expertise to handle any publishing project, from a new medical journal to a guide for the general public.

"The essence," he says, "is quality with speed."

He describes his department's central activity as "making money for the society out of publications", provided, of course, they are consistent with the RSM's standing and image.

That essential qualification has not prevented its being involved into controversy — albeit a rumour that some might regard as spurious. Its recent book for young people

and their parents, *Growing Up*, a responsible but photographically frank guide to sexual development, was attacked by MPs and others as "pornography".

To Sir John Walton, president of the society, such critics are "flat-earthed".

There are several series of RSM publications. First, there is the International Congress and Symposium series, in which there are more than 100 titles.

The editor-in-chief is Dr Hugh [E]tang, formerly editor of *The Practitioner*. Most of these publications, on clinical topics, are sponsored by pharmaceutical companies.

They give verbatim proceedings of conferences held at the RSM and elsewhere, although some consist of collections of papers.

They are usually published within three to four months of a meeting rather than, as with many such volumes, a year or more later. Then there is the Round Table

series, edited by Dr Clive Wood. These consist of edited transcripts of smaller-scale meetings where groups of experts discuss particular topics without producing manuscripts or making formal presentations.

These booklets are also published with the aid of pharmaceutical sponsorship.

One of the latest in the Round Table series considers the lessons to be learned from the Bradford football stadium disaster on the handling of accident and emergency burns.

RSM Services publishes for the lay public, as with the *Growing Up* book. In the past such associated publishing ventures have been academic, but that is no longer so. Another project is a mass-market booklet on drug abuse for addicts and their families.

The RSM handles publications for other learned societies, a field in which it is hoping to grow. Mr Croft says: "Often they do not have the expertise or manpower to produce their own publications."

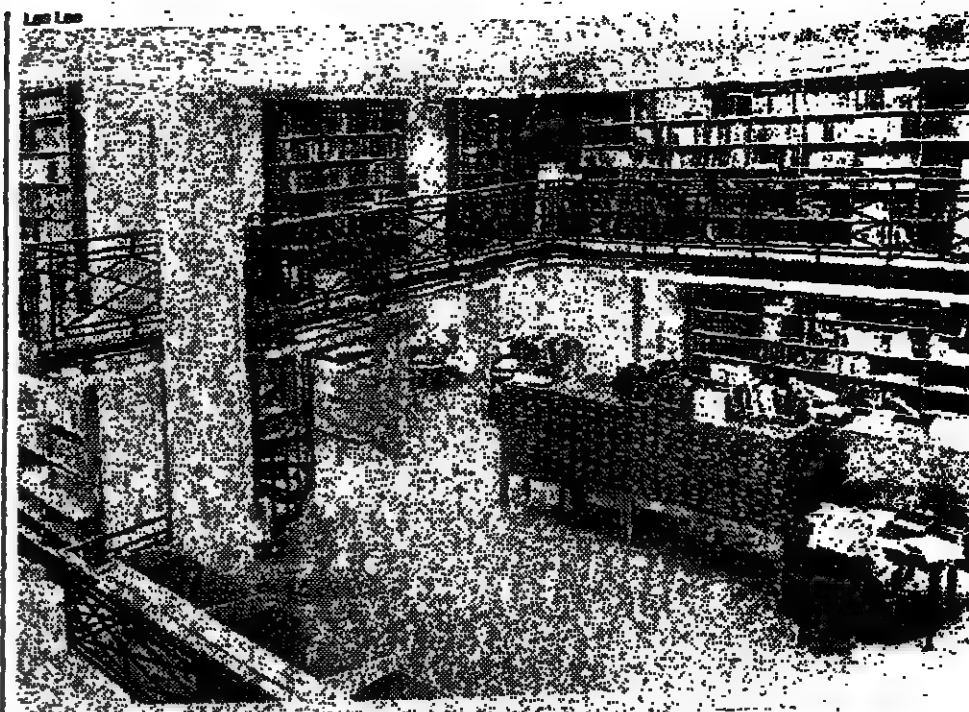
We have the people who can help and we can give these other bodies our business management and consultancy services, both for journals and books."

The *Journal of the RSM* publishes supplements of its own, again on various clinical topics.

Finally, there are the superbly produced facsimile reprints of great books in the history of medicine in the RSM Library of the Medical Classics, printed in both limited editions and in less sumptuous but still high quality form.

The RSM has become a leading medical publisher. There is every indication that this side of its activities, constantly helping the spread of medical knowledge and understanding, both among doctors and the public, will continue to expand and expand rapidly.

DL



A corner of the new library, famous for its 500,000-plus books

Publish and be saved

A tradition for today

Allen & Hanburys Limited, established in 1715, congratulates the Royal Society of Medicine.

The aim of Allen & Hanburys' founders was to produce good quality medicines at fair prices. This philosophy has, for more than 270 years, guided the development of the Company's innovative anti-asthmatic and anti-allergic preparations.

These medicines, designed to meet patients' needs, and the extensive professional support provided by Allen & Hanburys, complement the quest for higher standards of patient care embodied in the Royal Society of Medicine.



Allen & Hanburys Limited
Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HB

Journals for the world

In its magnificent library, the RSM has one of the world's largest collections of past and contemporary medical journals. Among them are two distinguished publications that are its own — the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which appears monthly, and *Tropical Doctor*, published quarterly.

The *Journal* is in its 80th year. For most of its history it contained only reports of proceedings and no original papers but that has now changed.

Every issue contains a wide range of clinical articles, papers, reviews, letters and society news. Its signed editorials, usually by senior and distinguished leaders of the medical profession, carry great weight.

Much the same, of course, could be said for *The Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*, which have great prestige and appear weekly. Why, then, is there a need for the RSM's journal?

The editor, Professor A.J. Harding Raine, explains: "It has a particularly international flavour, reflecting the composition and approach of the Society. We attract articles from all over the world."

The *BMJ*, in particular, he thought, though excellent, was inevitably affected by the fact that it was published by the British Medical Association, the doctors' trade union.

The *Journal* makes a particular point, too, of seeking to attract articles and papers

from younger doctors, who might be too over-awed by the prestige of *The Lancet* and *BMJ* to feel confident about submitting their work to them.

The range of subjects and authors is very wide. This month's issue, for instance, carries an editorial by Dr Harold Baum, of King's College, London, entitled *Higher Education — what has gone wrong?* — a paper on asthma, another on in-growing toenails, others still on Alzheimer's disease, urine cytology and therapeutics.

There are both case reports and meeting reports, letters on subjects as different as glaucoma and venous ulceration and reviews of books on pain, tumours, coronary care, AIDS, public health, monoclonal antibodies and kidney disease.

Tropical Doctor describes itself as a journal of modern medical practice. It was founded in 1971 to provide practical articles for isolated medical workers in developing countries who, because of their remoteness from colleagues, must often do everything themselves.

Its journal's contents, then, are aimed at those whose conditions of work are difficult, with limited access to medical facilities. Such doctors may have to act as surgeons, pathologists, administrators and, above all else, medical improvisers.

Tropical Doctor, says the editor, Dr Barry Laing, is not a

journal of tropical medicine but of medical practice in the tropics. Doctors in tropical regions must, of course, cope with tropical diseases, but they also have many patients with conditions which are common elsewhere and are, in the given conditions, much more dangerous — measles, for example.

In many poorer countries such a journal is of particular value to doctors where access to medical libraries is limited or non-existent, and where libraries in any case are not up to date.

Dr Laing says: "We prefer review articles which are not based purely on research. We are after basic, practical knowledge. The journal is really directed at the primary level, at barefoot doctors, and at singlehanded doctors in hospitals."

Professor M S R Hunt, chairman of *Tropical Doctor's* editorial committee, says the need for *The Journal* is greater today than ever. "It is an illusion to think that high-technology medicine is going to become available to most of the world's population in the next 20 years."

"Medicine will have to adapt itself to current financial restrictions and nowhere more than in the poorer countries of the tropical and developing world."

Unhappily, only a minority of the health workers for whom it is produced can afford to buy it. Professor Hunt says it should be in every small hospital and health facility in the developing world, but many never receive a copy.

In addition to its own journals, the society, through RSM Services, has offered its facilities to other journal-publishing organizations. It initiated production of the Saudi Medical Journal and has taken over management of the British Journal of Psychiatry.

DL

A stock of healing words

The library of the Royal Society of Medicine, now rehoused over four floors, is universally considered one of the finest and most comprehensive postgraduate medical research institutions of its kind in the world.

It has about 500,000 volumes, receives more than 600 annual reports and takes 2,000 periodicals. The range and depth of its periodical collection, says the chief librarian, David Stewart, is one of its signal features, and spending on periodicals, at £140,000 a year, is 10 times higher than spending on new books.

The library covers the biomedical sciences, clinical practice and clinical research. It deals with medicine in its broadest sense without specializing in any subject field, although there is strong emphasis on postgraduate level clinical and research material.

Providing books internationally

Coverage of biochemistry, immunology, cardiology, rheumatology and brain sciences is particularly good. A selective monograph and textbook acquisition policy ensures that it gets most major postgraduate level texts.

But the library also houses much historical material. Its oldest book dating from 1474. It has benefited from large acquisitions and notable bequests over the years, including libraries of societies which amalgamated to form the RSM in 1907. These included the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, begun in 1805 and developed by that outstanding Victorian polymath, Peter Mark Roget, of *Thesaurus* fame.

More recently the library has received an important donation: Dr Alex Comfort's collection of material on gerontology.

Professor Harold Ellis, senior honorary librarian, says that though the library's primary role is to provide a full range of services to members, it has always played a part in the national and international provision of medical information.

This is evidenced in its postal loan service to mem-

bers, which goes back to the early years of the 19th century. The impressive extent of today's service is detailed in the society's annual reports. More than 85,000 books and periodical articles were sent out in 1984-85. Postal borrowers are allowed up to eight books at a time for a month or so.

Other services given by the staff of 24 include both manual and computer-based literature searches, the provision of general information, and the reservation of material for consultation and linguistic help. There is a rapid and extensive photocopying service which, within the provisions of the Copyright Act, will photocopy any amount of requested material.

Apart from the opportunities the library gives for study, users have access both to current and retrospective searches of a wide range of data bases, including Medline, Excerpta Medica and Chemical Abstracts. This use of computerized information retrieval enables doctors in even the remotest parts of the world to have access to a huge range of medical literature.

Mr Stewart says: "It is one-stop shopping and particularly handy for readers who are, say, on study leave and can base themselves here, cutting out a lot of the hassle of getting material from more than one place."

One type of reader who finds the library particularly useful, he adds, is the researcher in a field such as immunology or biochemistry who is, for example, based in a small hospital which cannot afford the appropriate literature.

"We then fill the breach by sending what he needs," Mr Stewart says.

The library's chief virtue, its size and comprehensiveness, has also been the root of its chief problem over the years — shortage of space.

More than a century ago, the growth of the library, to 17,000 volumes was the main reason for moving to new premises, and the six moves of headquarters in the society's history have largely been dictated by the library's expansion. Even the move to the old

Wimpole Street building on the present site in 1912 did not prove adequate and during a reconstruction in 1953, the Wellcome Research Library, funded by the Wellcome Foundation, was added.

But the present redevelopment, Professor Ellis says, solves for the rest of this century and beyond the storage problems which have been the bane of the society's members and librarians for so long.

There is also a smaller mobile installation on a new floor at the mezzanine level. The result is a total increase in the library's shelf space of nearly four miles.

The problem of security is one that plagues all libraries, and books and periodicals have unfortunately "walked" from the RSM no less than elsewhere. But rebuilding has enabled this problem to be tackled in a particularly imaginative way.

The library has been made into a self-contained unit within the society, with its own passenger and goods lifts serving the four library floors only. There is only one entrance and exit. Rare and valuable material is stored in a controlled environment.

Full use of the new technology

Working conditions for readers are also a lot better than they were. There is more seating — there is room now for 60 readers — and there are also single and two-seater carrels for long-term study.

Professor Ellis says: "Now that the library has been relieved of its space problems, it can look forward to a future of developing its services to meet the needs not only of members, but of the medical and scientific community worldwide."

"The library looks forward to making full use of the opportunities presented by new technologies to tackle the problems of providing medical information."

"An exciting period of creative development of services is about to begin."

DL



Oxford University Press

Oxford University Press congratulates The Royal Society of Medicine on the opening of their new premises

Oxford University Press is the publisher of:

The Oxford Companion to Medicine

Edited by John Walton, Paul B. Beeson, and Ronald Bodley Scott

'How can Oxford UP sell this estimable pair of books, created de novo from a wealth of talent, at such an enticing price? ... I would guess that the publishers must have in mind the work's other outstanding quality — a prose style which is so deft and accessible that it will appeal to an unusually wide circle of buyers, professional or otherwise.' *New Scientist*

0 19 261191 7, two volumes, 1560 pp., illus., March 1986 £55

Oxford Textbook of Medicine

Edited by D. J. Weatherall, J. G. G. Ledingham, and D. A. Warrell

'The Oxford Textbook succeeds as a work of reference. Indeed it is probably the best work now available in clinical medicine at this level ... eclipses all of the currently available texts with its vast canvas of the philosophy and practice of medicine in the late 20th Century.' *British Medical Journal*

0 19 261159 3, two volumes, 2700 pp., illus., 1983 £55

Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry

Michael Gelder, Dennis Gath, and Richard Mayou

0 19 261294 8, paperback, 928 pp., 1983 £20

Oxford Textbook of Public Health

Edited by Walter W. Holland, Roger Detels, and George Knox

Volume 1: 0 19 261369 3, 292 pp., 1985 £25
Volume 2: 0 19 261447 9, 224 pp., 1985 £25
Volume 3: 0 19 261448 7, 516 pp., 1985 £35
Volume 4: 0 19 261449 5, 483 pp., 1985 £35

Oxford Textbook of Clinical Pharmacology and Drug Therapy

D. G. Grahame-Smith and J. K. Aronson

0 19 261172 0, paperback, 843 pp., illus., 1984 £12.50

Journal of The Royal Society of Medicine

Editor: Professor A. J. Harding Raine

ISSN: 0141-0768, subscription rates for Volume 79 (1986): UK £60; N. America US\$110; Elsewhere £70

Quarterly Journal of Medicine

Senior Editor: Sir Raymond Hoffenberg

ISSN: 0033-5622, subscription rates for Volume 58-61 (1986): UK £65; N. America US\$130; Elsewhere £78

Brain

A Journal of Neurology

Editor: Professor P. K. Thomas

ISSN: 0006-8950, subscription rates for Volume 109 (1986): UK £39; N. America US\$90; Elsewhere £48

Sir Robert McALPINE

We are also well known for our restorative properties

Specialists in all types of refurbishment, we are proud to have been the Main Contractors for the refurbishment of the Royal Society of Medicine Headquarters and wish them a successful future.

Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd.,
40, Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LG.
Tel: 01-837 3377 Telex: 22308
Fax: 01-833 4102

Gower Medical Publishing congratulate The Royal Society of Medicine

on the opening of their magnificent new premises. We are proud to be associated in publishing

The Royal Society of Medicine Library of the Medical Classics

a series of facsimile reprints of some of the greatest and most historic books from the history of medicine.

Gower MEDICAL PUBLISHING

Gower Medical Publishing Ltd.
Middlesex House
34-42 Cleveland St.
London W1P 5FB.

The i
that
Win

LIPH
BARNACE
LIMIT
offers
ROYAL SO
OF MED
its congrati
and looks
to furt
valued co-op
H. K. LE
& Co. I
ESTABLISH
Suppliers of Med
and Journals
Royal Society of
H. K. LEWIS &
136 Gower
London WC1
01-387 4

The intrigues that led to 1 Wimpole St

On Wednesday the Queen, Patron of the Royal Society of Medicine, will open the society's new premises.

The society has occupied this site since 1912, but extensive additions and modernizations have changed the premises, almost beyond recognition.

The Royal Society of Medicine, says its president, Sir John Walton, is the nearest thing we have in this country to a national academy of medicine. Its origins go back to the second half of the eighteenth century, when, in 1773, the Medical Society of London was formed.

In the first volume of its history, the preface observed: "Nothing has contributed more to the advancement of science than the establishment of literary societies: these excite a generous ardour in liberal minds, and raise even envy itself into useful emulation."

Unfortunately these stately 18th-century statements covered arguments and dissensions within the Medical Society itself. These include a notorious meeting of which the minutes were formally erased from the minute book by order of the council.

Early meetings seem to have been in taverns

The society was dominated by Dr James Sims, a powerful personality and described by one of his contemporaries as "a born intriguer".

He remained president for 22 years, and it was only in 1805 that a resolute group of the younger members tried, and failed, to limit the president's tenure to three years.

Finally a group led by Dr William Saunders resigned, and in May, 1805, 26 former members of the medical society met in the Freemason's Tavern, with Dr Saunders in the chair.

They suggested "that a society comprehending the several branches of the medical profession be established in London, for the purpose of conversation on professional subjects, for the reception of communications, and for the formation of a library; and that this society be denominated The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London".

Though the early meetings seem to have taken place in taverns, the society found premises at 2 Verulam Buildings, on a three-year lease at £20 a year.

In Dr Maurice Davidson's history, *The Royal Society of Medicine, 1805-1955*, written to mark the 150th anniversary, he relates the early business of the meetings, such as Dr Pearson's paper on "The Treatment of Hooping Cough" in 1806, and in 1807

the members discussed "The Use of Cold in Gout, Tinea Capitis, Hydrophobia in a Horse, and Chronic Croup."

Tentative overtures for a reunion of the two societies were rejected. The Medical and Chirurgical Society began its search for the ideal set of premises, moving from Verulam Buildings to several addresses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, then to Berners Street, for a stay of 34 years.

In 1834 the society received its Charter, which added the word Royal to its title, and the members were then entitled to call themselves Fellows.

Dr Davidson's book points out that professional jealousies (notably the opposition of the Royal College of Physicians) had held up the granting of the Charter.

In 1851 there were nearly 300 Fellows, and the average attendance at meetings was more than a hundred.

In 1860 a resolute attempt was made to widen the scope of the society and invitations were sent to a number of other bodies, such as the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society and the Epidemiological Society to join in what might have been an association taking in the entire medical profession.

Unfortunately, as in previous attempts, the apparent mistrust of one association for another ruined the grand design, and the same result occurred when another attempt was made in 1870.

In 1899 new premises were found in Hanover Square, and in 1904 more than 150 members of different societies met and passed a resolution, "that in the opinion of this meeting, convened by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and composed of Fellows and Members of the Medical Societies of London, it is highly desirable that an effort should be made to unite the principal societies into a new body, to be known as 'The Royal Society of Medicine'".

It was not until 1907 that the legal details concerning the financing of the new society were settled to the satisfaction of everyone but the Medical Society, which withdrew from the association, and a new Charter was then granted to the Royal Society of Medicine.

The results were happy. Income had risen, the membership increased and attendance at monthly meetings rose considerably. Grand annual dinners were held at the Hotel Cecil, and the vexed question of accommodation came up again.

The biggest problem was the library, which required space for at least 150,000 books and the separation into a reference and lending section.

Suggestions for the refurbishment and rebuilding at 20 Hanover Square proved that the work would have used all the society's capital, and would



Dining amicably and quietly in the society's restaurant. The history of the organization is, however, different, with manoeuvrings and some maddening decisions

involve the closing of the library, and the relocation of the work for at least twelve months.

The alternative was to pull down the existing premises and rebuild, at an estimated cost of £51,000. It is ironic to consider that 80 years later, the society adopted both of these alternatives at once, on a different site.

Dr Davidson's researches into the minutes of the society reveal an almost endless series of considerations of varying proposals, an extraordinary amount of dithering and a maddening series of votes for and against separate and various proposals which must have driven the officers of the society to distraction.

A building committee was formed to oversee the appointment of an architect, getting plans and tenders, superintending the progress and reporting to the Council, at a site on the corner of Wimpole Street and Henrietta Street.

Then, a plan to include the PO building

An appeal went out for £30,000, and the Royal Society of Medicine was home and dry at 1 Wimpole Street, in a building of three storeys, completed in early 1912, and opened by the King on the 21st May.

It was not until 1944 that the question of increasing the accommodation appeared again. The planners of the early part of the 20th century had allowed for a fourth floor at 1 Wimpole Street, and it was in the middle of postwar building restrictions that the Royal Society of Medicine began its planning to add a floor, and it took until 1951 for the plans to be accepted.

It cost a great deal more than the estimates, and the Wellcome Foundation came once more to the rescue with a generous donation.

By 1953 the work was completed, but even before that, those who watch over the progress of the Royal Society had applied to the Privy Council in 1952 for permission to acquire the Western District Post Office next door.

The society was granted first option when the Post Office no longer required the site. This happened in 1977 and in 1978 the freehold was acquired.

From then on it was a question of negotiating the best deal for the society. Thirty developers or partners were considered in a package for the planning permissions,

and an agreement was finally arrived at with the Heron Property Corporation in 1981. Under this agreement, Heron agreed to build, at its expense, a building of six storeys, three designed for the society (and costing £8 million) and three as offices.

It received the freehold and leased back the society's part of the building at a peppercorn rent for 950 years, a period

matching the leasehold on 1, Wimpole Street.

As soon as the new building was completed in spring 1985, the old building was torn apart by the contractors and completely refurbished, a new mezzanine floor inserted in the main library, with new offices on the third and fourth floors.

It has now been completed, to sighs of relief all round.

particularly from the staff, who have managed to continue their work through four years' of rebuilding, with all that means in the way of noise, disruption, inconvenience and quantities of dust.

All building operations seem endless, but on July 2, everything will be in order — until the next time.

PT

DAILY
Mirror

Mr Robert Maxwell, MC, publisher Mirror Group Newspapers and Mirror Publications are pleased to announce their association with **The Royal Society of Medicine** in the publication of a special report to combat the rising tide of drug abuse in this country. **Drugs - The Scourge of the Eighties** will be published in the Autumn 1986, price £1.75.

HAPPY HOUSE WARMING!

Sterling Research Laboratories wishes the Royal Society of Medicine many happy and successful years in their new home.

Sterling Research Laboratories
Onslow Street
GUILDFORD
Surrey GU1 4YS

LIPHA PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
offers the
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
its congratulations
and looks forward
to further
valued co-operation.

H. K. LEWIS & Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1844

Suppliers of Medical Books
and Journals to the
Royal Society of Medicine

H. K. LEWIS & Co. Ltd.
136 Gower Street
London WC1E 6BS
01-387 4282

CONGRATULATIONS TO
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
ON THE COMPLETION OF THEIR NEW & REFURBISHED HEADQUARTERS AT
ONE WIMPOLE STREET LONDON W1

PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

DANIEL SMITH
32 ST. JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1HT
SURVEYORS TO
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

CHARTERED ARCHITECTS

EPR PARTNERSHIP
21 DOUGLAS STREET
LONDON SW1P 4PE

CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS

GARDINER & THEOBALD
49 BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON WC1B 3EB

Gower Medical
Publishing
congratulate
the Royal Society
of Medicine

Gower

Action replay by video for the skill of the surgeon

One of the most striking aspects of the rejuvenated Royal Society of Medicine is the expansion of its film and video unit under Hugh Raggett, who joined a year ago from Channel 4.

He said: "I want to make our productions available to a broader section of the community both in terms of health personnel and the general public. We need to have an outward looking, commercially viable production unit."

A new strategy has therefore been adopted, which includes undertaking commissions, including health related projects anywhere in the world, from a broad base of clients.

Among them, in Britain, are the Royal College of Nursing, the NHS Training Authority, the St Andrew's private psychiatric hospital in Northampton and even Marks & Spencer, for whom the unit is making training films.

The subject matter is equally varied. There are films dealing with communications techniques, the doctor-patient relationship, drug and alcohol abuse and the care of patients with AIDS.

Particularly noteworthy is the range of films and videos made as part of the Asian Mother and Baby Campaign, which is a partnership between the Save the Children Fund, the Government, health authorities and the Health Education Council.

The campaign aims to publicize and improve the accessibility of ante-natal services to Asian women. The RSM's unit has undertaken a series of films, also available on video cassette and in several languages, on such subjects as family planning, pregnancy and maternity.

Mr Raggett points out that various institutions, including commercial concerns, are willing to sponsor RSM films in

the belief that they are worthwhile.

Mr Raggett said: "My role is to identify the myriad of subjects on which films should be made and raise the funds for them. But as a former director and producer, he also plays a leading part in the creative process, directing some films himself as well as commissioning freelance directors."

Among the videos of broadcast quality which the unit has undertaken have been those which comprise the RSM Video Library of Surgery and Medicine, made in association with the Royal College of Surgeons and published for the RSM by Macmillan Medical Video Productions.

To meet the needs of medical training establishments all over the world, each video is available in three formats and is made to four international television standards.

This series enables audiences to watch senior practitioners, whose skills are not widely available to postgraduate students, performing operations.

They can not only see what is happening in a greater degree of detail than could be obtained within the operating theatre, often getting a better view than even the surgeon has, but they can of course, rewind the video for a second look. Such clear and detailed observation of surgical work has seldom been possible before.

The programmes concentrate on principles and procedures, and practitioners discuss potential problems and their solutions, demonstrating their techniques and suggesting alternatives.

The topics are selected by a distinguished editorial board, chaired by Sir John Stalworthy, a former RSM president and emeritus Nuffield professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Oxford, with Professor Roger Greenhalgh, of Charing Cross Hospital, as editor-in-chief.

The board's members combine expertise in surgery and medicine with substantial teaching experience. All surgical videos are endorsed by the Royal College of Surgeons, so their educational soundness is assured.

Because the film and television unit specializes in medical programmes, it can bring special expertise to productions, with maximum cost-effectiveness for its clients. Client liaison at every step is a priority.

Apart from such prime teaching aids as the video library, the unit is developing several documentary series, of which the Asian Mother and Baby films are a harbinger, designed both for doctors and general TV audiences.

The unit is also, of course, available to provide services that may be needed for medical and scientific meetings.



The front door, for those who have not entered the headquarters of the Royal Society of Medicine for the last four years, has moved around to the side, in Wimpole Street. The facade of Portland stone has been retained, but it has been cleaned and repaired.

Inside all is changed. A large cool hall with pillars, floored in Sicilian pearl marble and Juperana granite, has the portraits of the royal society's great names elegantly displayed on the walls, with the original charter granted by King William IV in 1844.

There is a blend of the modern and the traditional that has been successfully carried out through the whole building. Walk a little further on and you will find the Conservatory - a high, glass building.

"Not an atrium," says John Baston of Elsom, Pack and Roberts Partnership, the architects involved in not only the building but the design of the interior decoration. In a building with a long tradition he considered it extremely important to avoid the traditional look of a London club, while retaining the comfortable feel of club premises.

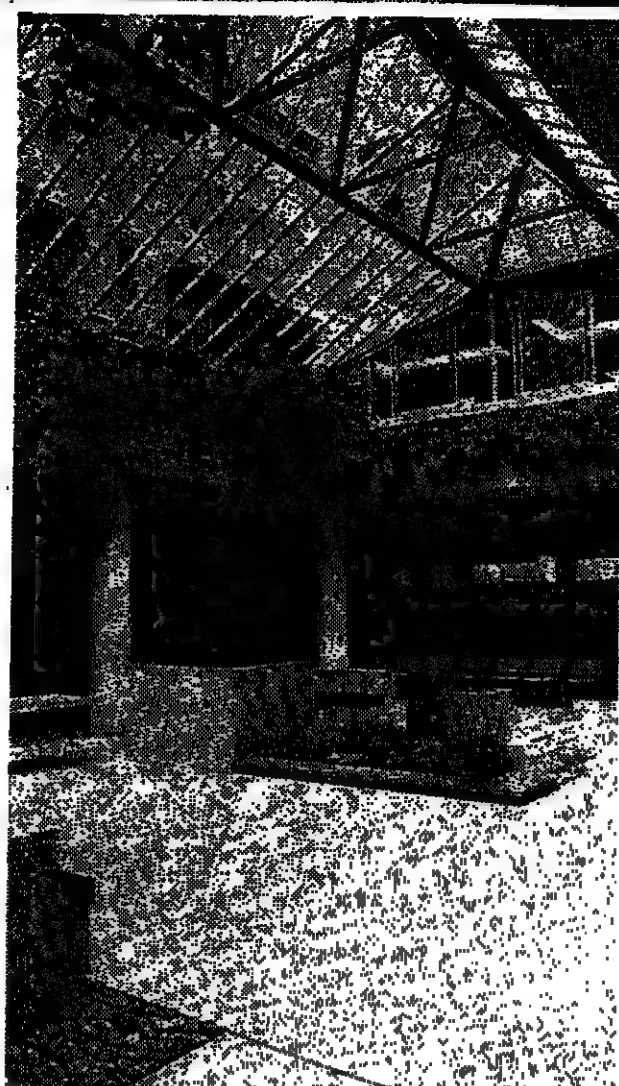
So, in this way, there is neither an extreme design of modern furniture in violent colourings, nor is there any Chippendale. The RSM's collection of paintings and furniture was, on the other hand, important enough to figure on the architectural drawings, and each piece has been very carefully positioned.

The Conservatory provides space, light and a vista in the centre of the building, covering a courtyard with a marble floor, marble containers full of plants (this being a building dedicated to science, each plant is labelled) and the bar, butchery and restaurant look into the Conservatory.

On the same floor are a Quiet Room, containing some of the society's period furniture, and a Common Room, with bleached grey wood panelling and grey leather furniture.

On the first floor is the Domes Medica, in reality a small private hotel, with its own reception and sitting areas: panelled in red wood, with an internal terrace overlooking the Conservatory.

There are 34 bedrooms, single and double, single overlooking an interesting roofscape to the north, double facing the internal court with the Conservatory. Bedrooms with bath are at a premium in the centre of London, but these are £35 single and £42 double a night - a tremendous bargain for Fellows of the Society



Just a touch of the old style club class

—and there is a little breakfast room, once again overlooking the Conservatory.

Club activities and the restaurant are not generally available at the week end, in common with some London clubs. The convenience of such accommodation cannot be lost on members who have disappeared during the last four years and let their membership lapse.

Convenience, also, must play a part in the use of the building for meetings, conferences, press conferences, and colloquia, the meetings held by the RSM on various disciplines, such as the three attended by Prince Charles on therapy complementary to conventional medicine, including homeopathy, osteopathy,

chiropractic, acupuncture and the study of herbal remedies. The society can provide a national forum across all disciplines for the discussion of medical matters, without feeling impelled to deliver judgments on the subjects discussed.

The re-equipped Barnes Hall, seating up to 200 people, now has built in booths for simultaneous translation, and the West Hall, also modernized, seats 120.

There are rooms for smaller meetings, such as the reception room, sponsored by Merck Sharp and Dohme, and popular for press conferences.

Elegantly decorated in shades of fawn, white, and spectacular pillars in dark

More than a hint of tradition in the Common Room, above, but elegant modernity in the Conservatory, a high, glass building - "but not an atrium," says the architect

red, it is equipped with not only a Waterford crystal chandelier owned by the society, but also air conditioning, and an enormous painting by James Northcote of His Imperial Majesty the Tsar rescuing a humble peasant from death in the river Wilna, in 1806 for which he received the Royal Humane Society's medal.

At the windows are fashionable red and white striped Roman blinds. It is a long way from its original use as the central hall of the Post Office.

Meetings of all sizes and shapes can be accommodated in the conference room, which can be sub-divided into three separate rooms, each served directly from the kitchen, and each containing separate lighting and audio-visual controls, enabling the complex to be used for lectures and seminars.

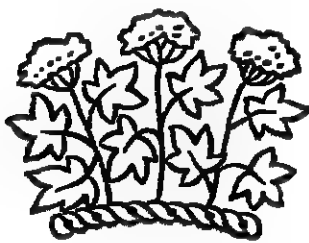
Those with sharp eyes will appreciate the details - the use of wood, in handsome solid doors, in panelling, and details such as the ribbed panels in the front hall which frame the pictures, echoed in the fluting at the top of the pillars, replacing the more conventional acanthus leaves.

For Trollope and Colls, the contractors, it has been "an interesting job" - two contracts, one on top of another, the one being for an office building, the other for a client with a specific purpose, requiring a very high quality both in materials and finishes, with two rather different timescales.

As an exercise in planning, it must have been something of a nightmare, but they remain delighted with the experience, and enjoyed working with marble, doing the joinery (of which there is a great deal) and the plaster ceilings, although as Peter Ponsford, the Contracts Manager, points out, the plaster ceiling above the chandelier in the Merck Sharp and Dohme room, though covered in grime, and more than a little battered, and now restored, was actually in the Post Office, though practically unnoticed in the stampede to the stamp counter.

It is nice, says Trollope and Colls, to have a client who wants the best, and is not only willing to pay for it, but also appreciates it.

Philippa Toomey



With the successful completion of the building The Royal Society of Medicine gratefully acknowledge the contribution of their Professional Engineering advisers.

Clarke Nicholls & Marcel
London
Structural Design

Zisman Bowyer & Partners
Building Services Design
& Cost Control



Medicine and nursing work side by side as complementary professions at the service of the public. The Royal College of Nursing is proud to be the neighbour of the Royal Society of Medicine in its fine new premises.

The College has long enjoyed its close proximity to the Society and the use of its facilities from time to time. The opening of new premises marks the beginning of a new era for the Society - an era of continued consolidation and development. We wish the society a future as successful as its outstanding past.

For further information about Britain's fastest growing Trade Union, the Royal College of Nursing and its work for nurses and nursing, please contact - Press and PR Department, Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB. (Tel: 409 2585).

PFIZER CONGRATULATES THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

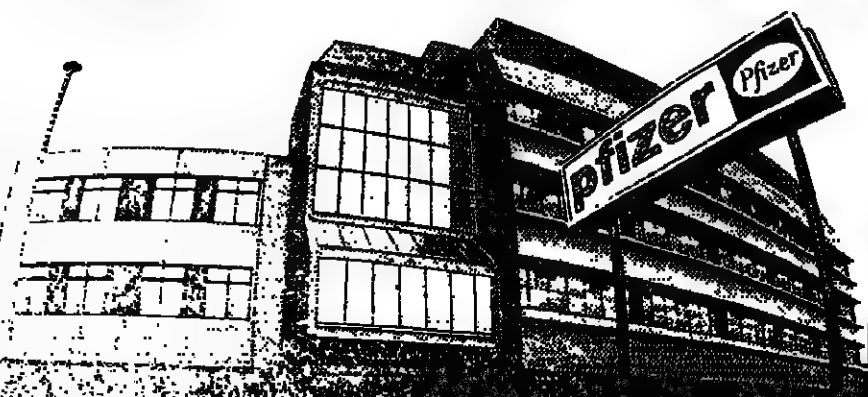
Pfizer congratulates The Royal Society of Medicine on the opening, by Her Majesty The Queen, of their comprehensive new facilities in Wimpole Street.

We in Pfizer appreciate the contribution to medicine that this new development will permit. At our own Research Laboratories at Sandwich, over 600 dedicated scientists work on the discovery and development of new medicines, in a broad range of therapeutic areas. This enables Pfizer to make a considerable contribution to medical research.

For Industry Year, Pfizer is today opening an Exhibition at Sandwich, dealing with the discovery and manufacture of medicines. The Exhibition is open to the public from tomorrow until the 11th July.



Pfizer Limited, Sandwich, Kent.



Pfizer Research Laboratories at Sandwich in Kent.

Pfizer is a worldwide research-based company with businesses in health care, agriculture, specialty chemicals, materials science and consumer products. During 1986 Pfizer is spending about £225 million on research and development worldwide.

Dearden Farrow

Chartered Accountants

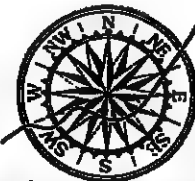


Congratulates The Royal Society of Medicine on the occasion of the opening of its new premises.

As auditors and advisers to The Royal Society as well as to many major medical and social charities, hospitals, consultants and practitioners, Dearden Farrow has an established tradition of service to community health.

1 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1JD
Telephone 01-353 2000

in the business of creating a future



Wellcome congratulate the Royal Society of Medicine on the opening of their new premises



The Wellcome Foundation Ltd, London

MIA

MEDICAL INSURANCE
AGENCY LIMITED

has been pleased to support the

ROYAL SOCIETY
OF MEDICINE

In the building of its new premises at 1 Wimpole Street, and looks forward to continue working in close association with its members.

Head Office
Holborn Hall, 100 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8AD
Telephone: 01-404 4470

23 Branch Offices throughout the United Kingdom



The
Medical Protection
Society

is pleased to be associated with
The Royal Society
of Medicine
and wishes it every success in
its new home

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

What's the difference between a Typist and a Secretary?

About £42.50*

Manpower takes care to assign its secretaries to their skills, personality, and type of work. So we pay accordingly. As a proper executive secretary will ask you to cope with assignments that will pay you upwards of £40 more a week than a qualified competent audio typist. And both get more for W/P skills.

But the audio typist is still well paid and can use our free Skill Development training to make progress. If you're a temporary high flier, that's how we'll pay you; if not yet, we'll help you to get there.

Talk to us about pay... and all the other benefits. Call us now.

MANPOWER
Temporary Staff Specialists

* London companies only
Tel: 225 0505
24 hour answering service

SECRETARY/PA £13,000

Small, technically specialised company with offices in Mayfair require an experienced PA/Secretary for the Managing Director. The right balance between tact, drive and enterprise will be needed in order to carry out successfully the co-ordination of a small team of secretaries. Attributes we shall look for are:

- * Experience in supervising juniors.
- * Enthusiasm for using modern technology techniques.
- * Training in word processing and document preparation.
- * Flexibility in reacting to problems and pressures that comes from working to strict deadlines.

If you have these attributes together with good typing, shorthand and word processing skills, write with your C.V. to:

Our Advisor, 29 Merton Hall Gardens,
London SW20 8SN

ITCHY FEET?

Now's the time to make a move in our direction and hear about our inspiring opportunities for college leavers and young secretaries:

Marketing Sec. W.1.	£11,000
Record Co. N.W.10	£9,500
Museum Design S.W.7	£9,000
Trading With	
Fr./Ger. W.1.	£8,500
Property Sloane Square	£8,500
Textiles E.C.2	£8,000
Leading Actors W.1.	£8,000

If you're bright, presentable and enthusiastic, age 18-25 with 90shd/55typ ring us now and hear more.

437 6032
HOBSTONES
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Bernadette of Bond St.
(No. 55, next door to Fortnash)
01-629 1204
FOR EXEMPLARY TEMPORARIES

RETURNING TO THE TEMPORARY WORK FORCE

Have you in your time been a secretary or a typist and having your career interrupted by the opportunity to return to the work force?

Maybe you are worried by the new technology, electronic typewriters, word processors, etc. - don't worry - Stella Fisher will take you through the intricacies of this new equipment.

Give us a ring and talk over your own situation and how we can help you.

STELLA FISHER
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
01-629 1204

YOUR 2ND JOB COULD BE IN PR TO £9,000

This young, friendly yet well established PR Co. is looking for a bright, bubbly, young secretary. You will be dealing with important clients so you must be well presented, have a good telephone manner and a confident personality. There is lots of involvement and a super working environment. Secretarial skills 80/50, WP experience will be a great bonus. We'll be through training.

JOAN TREE
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
30 FLORAL STREET W1C
01-629 1204

For immediate temporary work

telephone Liz Barratt
now on 01-439 0601

MacBlain
NASH
Temporary Secretaries

Design Studio PA/Sec - £12,000

No office experience necessary in a design environment. You'll be encouraged to make new ideas and assist with copywriting.

TV Production PA/Sec - £9,000 neg
People produce exciting new TV programmes. You'll be encouraged to make new ideas and assist with copywriting.

AD Agency Receptionist - £3,500
Supervisory receptionist in a busy AD agency. You'll be encouraged to make new ideas and assist with copywriting.

Pathfinders
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
01-629 1204

ANNOUNCING OUR HOLIDAY BONUS! NO STRINGS ATTACHED

From tomorrow we are offering all our temporary secretaries the opportunity of earning a bonus of £200 after working for 750 hours within any 52 week period. There are no hidden clauses and it will be possible to earn £500 in 1 year.

In addition we pay excellent hourly rates for temping at the level you deserve.

With speeds of 100/60, 2 years' Director level experience in London and a thoroughly professional approach you can join the team immediately and head for your bonus.

Please telephone 01-434 4512 for an appointment.

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TEMPORARIES YOU'RE IN DEMAND

DEDICATED WORD PROCESSOR OPERATORS AND SECRETARIES W.P. AND PERSONAL COMPUTING SKILLS

OUR NOW FAMOUS OFFICE SYSTEMS RECRUITMENT SUPPORT SERVICE OF THE ALFRED MARKS GROUP IS IN CONSTANT NEED OF PROFESSIONAL TEMPORARIES TO UNDERTAKE ASSIGNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE LONDON REGION. WE OFFER YOU CONTINUITY OF WORK AND A VARIETY OF ASSIGNMENTS AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL HIGH EARNING POTENTIAL, ALONG WITH EXCELLENT BENEFITS INCLUDING HOLIDAY PAY, SICKNESS PAY, AND LONG TERM SERVICE AWARD.

Continuous free cross training on all popular systems and software with the opportunity to progress into support application and programming, and in-company consultancy training, which in turn offers extremely attractive benefits.

OUR BUSINESS ISN'T SEASONAL - IT IS ALL WEATHER'S

Please contact Tricia Morris or Debbie Oakley on 01 439 4001

Office Systems Recruitment Services
115 Shaftesbury Avenue
London WC2

P.A. FOR CHARITY DIRECTOR

Starting Salary: £9,000 - £10,000 (review after six months)

Today, 40 people in Britain will go blind. RNIB is Britain's largest charity for people with little or no sight. We need a personal assistant/secretary to assist our External Relations Director in fund-raising, press and public relations activities. We also need a personal assistant/secretary to assist our Education Director in the administration of our schools and educational services.

You should be at least 25 years of age, well-educated, with good shorthand and typing skills; previous secretarial experience; some knowledge of word-processors; and enjoy a challenge.

Please send C.V. to: **RNIB**, Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA

FAITHFOLD

NO 9H or AUDD but WP experience, company secretary & secret support - £9,500 is on offer for an experienced Secretary (22-28) to join the young forward moving FAITHFOLD company who are expanding (and promoting) as a professional and COLLECTOR DESIGN RECEPTIONISTS

REALLY CLUB and other benefits: about a fortunate college leaver secretary. This prestigious St James Hotel organisation. Newly qualified candidates should be well educated with experience and good typing (90-100) and 15,500. A ROOM WITH A VIEW - £10,000 in St James' secure a good PA/Sec 24-44 with personality & charm to work for the designated Director at this multi-national group. The ideal person will have a good knowledge of the hotel industry and the ability to work independently.

EXPERIENCED ORGANISER 17,500. An outgoing individual who enjoys team work, is eagerly sought to work with two busy young but busy young executives. They can offer an excellent environment and variety in relation to good typing and telephone skills.

TRAVEL & TOURS 18-24. £9,500-£10,000. We are currently recruiting for several positions based within the West End area. The ideal candidate will be a dynamic, energetic, team player with a good knowledge of the travel industry and a good knowledge of the hotel industry.

PROPERTY PA £10,000. An excellent opportunity has arisen within the prestigious office of a leading estate agent for a PA to ensure the smooth running of his busy department. The successful applicant will be a confident, resilient, probably had advertising experience at senior level and has the skills of 100/60+. Presentation and appearance are of utmost importance. Please telephone 01-499 6566

GORDON-YATES
Recruitment Consultants

RECRUITMENT TEMPORARY CONTROLLER CIRCA £14,000

An opportunity has arisen to join our Specialist Office Systems Recruitment Division of a major international organisation. Ideally you will be a PA to ensure the smooth running of his busy department. The successful applicant will be a confident, resilient, probably had advertising experience at senior level and has the skills of 100/60+. Presentation and appearance are of utmost importance. Please telephone 01-499 6566

The GROSVENOR Bureau

TELEVISION £13,000

Sales and Marketing Director of leading television company. You will be a PA to ensure the smooth running of his busy department. The successful applicant will be a confident, resilient, probably had advertising experience at senior level and has the skills of 100/60+. Presentation and appearance are of utmost importance. Please telephone 01-499 6566

ONE TO ONE £10,500

A true P.A. role awaits you here, in the heart of this busy City based legal Practice. Ideally you will be aged 27 years+, have excellent secretarial skills and administrative ability and would appreciate a boss who truly delegates. Telephone Vanessa/Jill on 01-242 8844

AFB (Rec Cons)

SECRETARY/PA TO M.D.(CITY)

You are a successful PA/Secretary looking for a new challenge. You enjoy playing a key role in a small team. For all your old MD manages the growing business of a City Computer Systems company. He needs your skills 50% of the time, he has been with you for 50% - so the job is great. Call me and I'll tell you more - Ron Spence (01) 582 8822

Salary £10,000 pa. (No Agencies)

TRAVEL TRAINING ADMINISTRATOR £10,000
This exciting "Travel Master" is sought to join the growing business of a City Computer Systems company. He needs your skills 50% of the time, he has been with you for 50% - so the job is great. Call me and I'll tell you more - Ron Spence (01) 582 8822

353 7696
Covent Garden
BUREAU
110 Fleet Street EC4A

TEMPS! WE WILL DO OUR BEST FOR YOU

We won't promise you the earth, what we will promise is that we will try to understand you and what you want and then find you work to match your abilities.

Every Kelly Girl branch has a customer service representative whose full time job is to get lots of orders for our temporary employees.

Every Kelly Girl Temporary employee starts earning holiday and bank holiday pay from day one.

We promise to do our best for you whatever your skills:-

WP, SECRETARIAL, TYPING OR CLERICAL

Visit the branch most convenient for you today.

61 Cheapside, EC2 - 01-248 8135

163 New Bond Street, W1 - 01-493 3051

240 High Holborn, WC1 - 01-242 1832

25 Brompton Rd, SW3 - 01-589 4554

181 Oxford St, W1 - 01-734 3511

Kelly Girl
TEMPORARY HELP

PA/SECRETARY - PETERBOROUGH - IDEAL LOCATION

Duncan Vehicles Limited is a high growth company offering challenging opportunities, situated in very pleasant surroundings with high quality, low-cost housing available locally.

We urgently require a PA to work for the Joint Managing Director. Essential qualifications: Mathematics or Science degree preferred, or good Maths A-level minimum, together with excellent typing and shorthand skills.

Good organisational ability together with a willingness to work long hours is required. The job will involve compiling own correspondence, producing spreadsheets on the in-house computer system, organising daily schedule and general administration.

A salary package of £9,000 - £9,500 is offered to the successful applicant.

Please apply in writing with a full C.V. or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs A M Duncan, Joint Managing Director
Duncan Vehicles Limited, Southgate Way
Orton Southgate, Peterborough,
Cambridgeshire PE2 0YG
Tel: (0733) 237371

PROPERTY P.A. £13,000

Flexible, experienced PA/Adm. responsible for the day to day running of a busy Property Development Co. A salary package of £13,000 is offered to the successful applicant. An exciting, challenging opportunity for a lively person. Please send your resume to:

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

abbatt

HI-TEC PA £12,500

Working in a lively Sec with WP skills required to take complete control of day to day office. In the morning, you'll be responsible for confidential financial details, arranging travel & generally running the office. Super bonus for a competent all-rounder.

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

abbatt

MOTIVATOR £10,500

Efficient & competent Sec/PA is required for the Sales and Marketing Dept. of the Int. Co. Good salary, needed but offers very attractive & growing ability in this fun, fast moving environment. Send this stuble who wants a job with a challenge.

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

abbatt

LEGAL SEC /PA £11,500

The successful candidate will be an experienced committed Legal secretary able to deal with numerous prestigious Clients, competent communicator along with organizational ability in the day to day running of a highly professional solicitors.

Ideal opportunity if you require a stretching and interesting position.

Please contact Karen Roche or Zara Siddiqui on 439 4001

OFFICE SYSTEMS RECRUITMENT SERVICES
115 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE LONDON WC2

REAL ESTATE £10,500

Excellent organisational fair is the essential quality needed when you join the MD in this prestigious Property Co. in W1. Total variety for a vibrant personality. 100/60 wpm.

PROFESSIONAL PA £9,000

At least a Legal Partner who delegates, offers involvement and responsibility. In return you must be capable of accepting the responsibility and providing a full PA role. Age 24+ with 50 wpm Audio.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY £NEO

Independent F.E. College seeks a competent secretary to co-ordinate the careers library. Plenty of students, telephone and outside contact plus admin and marketing duties. Age 21+ with excellent audio and 1 year's experience.

LINK Personnel
282 Regent Street, London W1 (by Oxford Circus)
434 2402

OSBORNE RICHARDSON AT THE TOP £12,000

Working for the multi-national company, and use your organizational skills to run the office while your boss is away. 55 typing and WP needed.

SALES AND BANKING £10,000++

Your ability to cope with a fast moving trading environment will be rewarded with bumper benefits and free travel. Age 22-25. 100/60/WP skills. Please call Debbie Berkovich, Anna Friend, Judi Osborne or Elaine Richardson, 8am - 6.30 pm.

409 2393 RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
110 NEW BOND ST. LONDON W1

MATURE MD's PA £11,500 pa + bonus

The MD of this reputable City Co requires a shorthand PA who can organise his day, deal with important City people and generally work on own initiative. Benefits include 5% bonus, restaurant etc. Telephone Alex Forbes on 01-626 8524 Monument Personnel.

PERSONNEL AND ADMIN £3,500 neg.

The International Division of prestigious insurance house seeks a skilled shorthand/typing and WP secretary for their Personnel and Admin Managers. The salary is linked to your fast will be rewarded with a complete salary, bonus, pension and season ticket. Age 25 - 25.

353 7696
Covent Garden
BUREAU
110 Fleet Street EC4A

SECRETARY MAYFAIR

We are a Property Development Company looking for a competent secretary, with audio/shorthand skills. Good telephone manner, initiative, adaptability and sense of humour.

Four weeks holiday, salary negotiable up to £9,500 A.A.E.

Contact Janet 01 491 2880
the Agents.

Continued on next page

Continued on page 34

English to European children
during July and August Res-
idential pool Tri Mrs. Johnson
24225 1545

Continued on page 14

RENTAL

JULY

SPORT

Argentina champions

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Mexico City

Argentina 3
West Germany 2

Argentina, who ended the World Cup hopes of England in the Azteca Stadium a week ago, yesterday claimed the crown that they won in their own homeland eight years ago. They emerged triumphantly from a final in which at times their football was as dazzling as the occasion.

A fine header by Brown after 23 minutes gave Argentina the lead. In a hard fought first half dominated by midfield play, West Germany had more possession but after giving away a free-kick they saw their goalkeeper, Schuster, fail to intercept and Brown had a comparatively easy header.

Valdano made it two for Argentina early in the second half, but the veteran forward, Rummenigge, brought the Germans new hope with a goal which sparked a European revival. With ten minutes to go, the substitute, Voller, scored a dramatic equalizer. The drama continued five minutes from full-time when Burruchaga gave Argentina the advantage again.



MEXICO 86

The massive arena, a concrete monument bedecked with huge decorations which might have been designed by Steven Spielberg for a futuristic film, was awash with noise and a flame with colour. The predominant hue was white. Spectators, even representatives of the media, had been requested to dress in respect of the symbol of peace and most complied.

The fluttering of 100,000 paper flags bearing the words "Viva la Paz" and of a thousand doves, released under a cloudless sky, provided further visual evidence of the theme. The capacity audience may have been reveling in the sunlit carnival but down below the party was of a more serious nature.

The Germans, in their attempt to become the first Europeans ever to collect the trophy on this side of the Atlantic, had to achieve another feat that many were beginning to consider was equally impossible. To contain Maradona had over the last month seemed no easier than catching the wind.

Beckenbauer unveiled his specific formation merely an hour before the noon kick-off but he surprised no one by recalling Berthold, who was sent off during the quarter-final victory over Mexico. Jakobs retained his role as sweeper behind a defensive line of five but the most significant job was given to Matthäus.

The German who had driven Arnesen to distraction in the first round against Denmark was assigned to shadow Argentina's captain. No other nation is more suitably equipped mentally for the task. For them, marking means to stay not so much within spitting distance but shoulder to shoulder at all times except during the half time period.

The pair so closely attached that they might have been a honeymoon couple on the dance floor inevitably caught the eye. The contest between the unforgiving guard and the dangerous prisoner was sure to have a heavy effect on the less relevant figures around them and on the main event itself.

Within 21 minutes the activities of the two of them had been noted by the Brazilian referee as well. Briegleb's path to the Argentinian area was blocked. Illegitimately by Brown and, during the protracted protests that followed, Maradona was booked for arguing too vehemently. He sank theatrically to his knees amid a chorus of whistles.

Within four minutes he was lying in a similar position after Matthäus, bemused by his deft back heel, had cut him down from behind. Matthäus was cautioned but his German colleagues were instantly to pay a much heavier penalty. From the free kick near the touch line, Argentina went ahead.

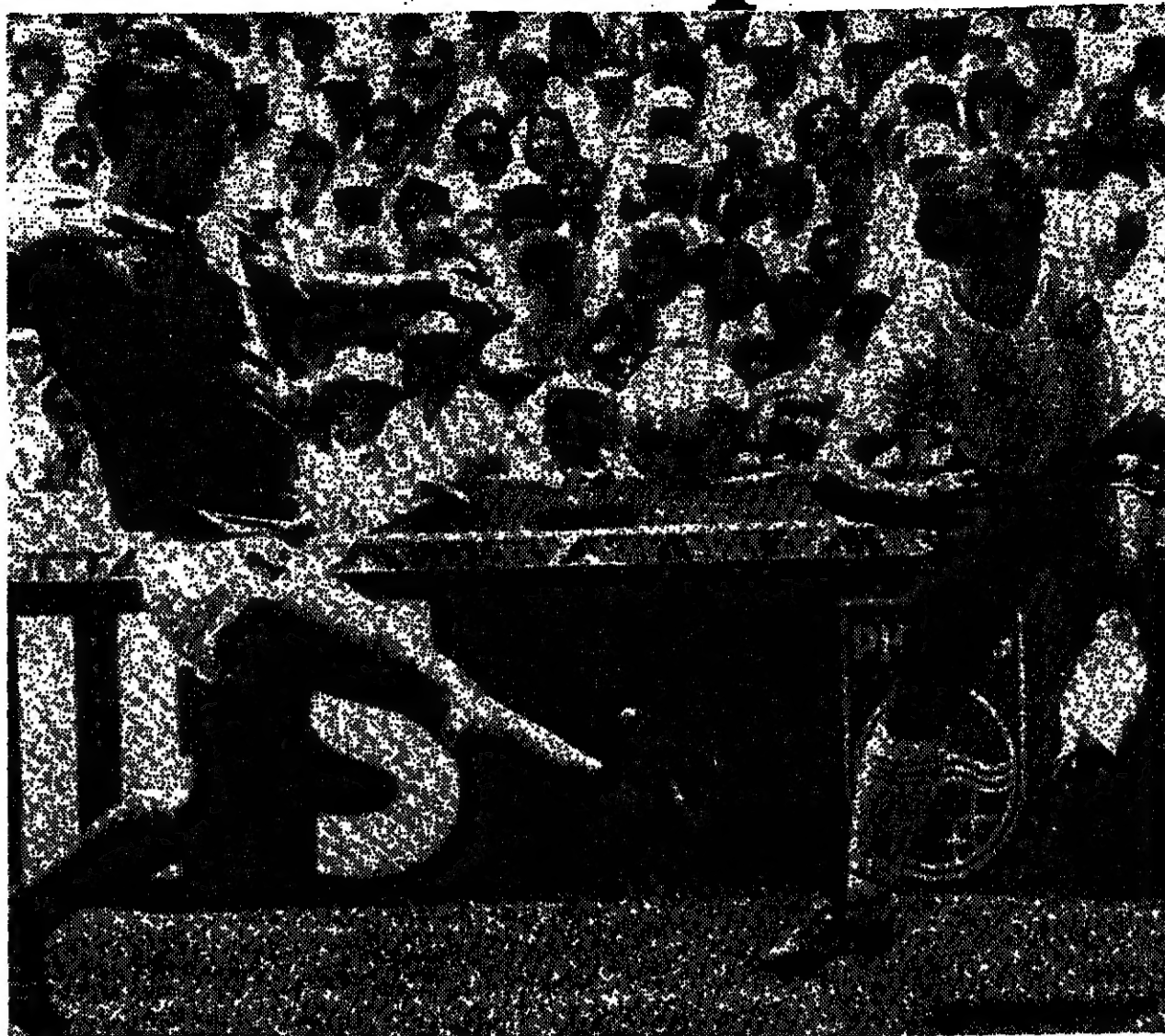
Burruchaga, the other less recognized diamond in their collection, persuaded Schuster to come out in an attempt to gather his curling cross. It floated instead over his outstretched hands and landed firmly on the forehead of Brown, Argentina's central defender, whose accurate nod punctured the unguarded corner of the net.

The Germans, who had not conceded a goal since leaving the first round behind them, were scarcely designed for such a comparatively early setback. They had planned ideally to withstand the Argentinian challenge until at least the interval and subsequently to rely on rapid counter-attacks.

They had no choice but to change their ideas, throw off their understandably heavy cloak of caution and don a more adventurous approach.

Yet, as a result, the Germans themselves were more susceptible. Bewilderingly swift and fluent exchanges, invariably involving Maradona and Burruchaga, threatened to dismantle their front line. Beckenbauer brought on Voller, the scorer of their second goal against France in the semi-final, in place of Allofs.

ARGENTINA: H Pumpido; J Cuculio, J Brown, O Ruggeri, J Claricocha, R Gilest, S Ballester, Burruchaga, H Enrique, D Maradona, J Valdano.
WEST GERMANY: H Schuster; H Briegleb, A Brenha, K-H Förster, N Eder, I Matthäus, F-W Kötter, K-H Rummenigge, T Berthold, D Jakobs, K Allofs (sub: R Voller).
Referee: R Filho (Brazil).



Brown (right), the scorer of Argentina's first goal, in a scuffle for the ball with German defender Berthold.

Positive way to take the World Cup

Mexico City

Not a great final, until the last quarter of an hour when a combination of Argentina's fragility in defence and West Germany's habitual capacity to turn their back on the odds and come from behind gave the match its final flurry of anxieties and frenzied action. It was good for football that the team which throughout had placed their concentration upon playing football, upon being positive, should be the winners, and that they lived dangerously at times was all the better for the spectators.

It was a final distinguished, if by nothing else, by the performance of the Brazilian referee Filho, who kept the play closer to a correct interpretation of the laws than anyone, if I may be forgiven for saying so, since an Englishman in 1974, when Jack Taylor gave a penalty against the home team in the first minute and they still won. If we had had such diligence with the whistle, such an understanding of players' intent and what is and is not fair, we would have avoided that awful first hour in Madrid - with another Brazilian - while in 1978 Holland would probably have beaten Argentina whose gamesmanship was unchecked by an Italian.

Not so now. Of the six bookings, five were for dissent or time wasting. Matthäus was booked after only 22 minutes when he backed at Maradona's heels well after

DAVID MILLER

the ball had been despatched, and that served to restrain the Germans' latent capacity for intimidation. It was appropriate that Argentina should go in front in the next minute from a free kick, for the Germans were being a shade too confidently contempt to get 11 men behind the ball and hope that Argentina would eventually run out of inspiration.

It was a match also notable for the errors of Schuster, Germany's goalkeeper from Cologne who likes to think himself the most professionally prepared, physically and mentally, in the game. He seriously misjudged the swing on Burruchaga's free kick which moved away as it dipped into the six-yard line, and was met merrily by Joe Brown. On Argentina's second and third goals, Schuster was strangely inert when drawn towards the ball first by Valdano cutting in from the left and then, in instant reply

to Germany's equaliser, when Burruchaga swept in from the right. It was a rare trio of misjudgements.

Many critics have been saying that without Maradona, Argentina were relatively insignificant opposition. I had felt, since seeing them pace themselves through the first round, that they were likely to be able to adjust their game to produce what was necessary, certainly within the context of this competition. Germany, with their relentless marking, proved to be the most obvious, but some marvellous, flowing first-time moves at close quarters between Burruchaga, Valdano, Maradona and Enrique thrilled the Azteca crowd and enticed Germany into committing repeated infringements, so that a succession of free kicks swung the tide against them.

Burruchaga was a delight, springing forward from midfield onto Maradona's prompts like a cat off a wall, to such effect that Maradona himself could most of the time be happy to play the subsidiary role. Just now and then he would remind Germany that he was by a distance the outstanding performer of 1986.

Germany suffered to some extent from exactly the same

problem as had England: getting so many men behind the ball demanded that extra pace and accuracy on the counter-attack, and being currently without threatening forwards, they mostly could not find it. They were too dependent on Briegleb's initiative in surges out of defence, but after the first half hour he became less and less significant. Argentina's one-touch game was exacting a fearful strain on Germany's defensive running and covering.

Less than they did against England, Argentina only began to play for time after Rummenigge had stabbed the ball home as a corner with a quarter of an hour to go. For a reason which would not become apparent until the post-match crescendo of victory had calmed, Brown, Argentina's sweeper, strangely stayed on the field in spite of a shoulder injury in the 52nd minute. He continued bravely to hold the fort with timely interceptions, yet was increasingly in pain and under pressure, and it seemed extraordinary that he should still be allowed to remain with Voller equalised. In that moment you would not have given Argentina an earful by to win in extra time; but Maradona and Burruchaga provided the instant answer with the final goal.

France 4
Belgium 2

(After extra time; 2-2 at full time)

Fuefles (Reuter) - France presented a face for the future and a stiff upper lip to their heart-breaking defeat in the semi-finals to West Germany, claimed third place in the World Cup when they scored twice in extra time.

Belgium appeared to take the occasion more seriously as they made only one change from the line-up that faced Argentina. Belgium reflected their determination when they took an eleventh minute lead through Ceulemans, their cap-

tain and midfield player, who once again produced the outstanding form which helped his side achieve their fine and unexpected run to the semi-final.

Ceulemans gave Belgium the lead when he left Amoros and Le Roux, the big central defender, helplessly in his wake. He surged into the penalty area and flicked his shot past Rust, who was making his full international debut after his long sojourn as goalkeeper understudy to Bats.

France equalized when Bellone, always a danger in attack on the wing, found Vercruyck who, whether by luck or judgment, juggled the

ball on to Ferreri who buried his close-range shot firmly in the net in the 27th minute.

France hit back twice to lead 2-1 at half-time and although Belgium equalized late in the second half through Claessen, it was France who proved the more durable and sealed their victory in extra time.

Papin made amends for early lapses - most notably a tenth minute chance which he drove wide from point-blank range - and beat Platt to put France 2-1 up in the 43rd minute.

Belgium, however, were not to be dismissed without a fight and hauled themselves back in the 73rd minute. Claessen,

profiting from disarray in the French defence and the service of Gruiz, van der Elst and Veyt, provided the final touch.

That was sufficient to send the game into extra time, but Bellone beat Gerets and won a corner in the 104th minute. His short kick found Ferreri, who played the ball into the goalmouth for Genghin to stab home. After 109 minutes, France put the game out of reach as Genghin brought down Amoros. The French player took the kick himself, chipping his shot into the left corner.

Bossis, 31 two days ago, was making his third appearance in a World Cup final.

SPORT IN BRIEF

After the nightmare

His home town of Clones, Northern Ireland, gave Barry McGuigan, the defeated world boxing featherweight champion, a warm welcome when he returned at the weekend from the nightmare of Las Vegas and his mauling at the hands of Steve Cruz (George Ace writes).

"If in the next six or 12 months I get the urge to fight again then I most certainly will," McGuigan told a crowd of about 2,000. But there is a strong feeling that McGuigan will steer clear of boxing for the rest of this year at least. He will be under pressure to call it a day, particularly from his family for whom the last round against Cruz was a painful memory.

Eagles' catch

Sheffield Eagles became the first professional club to sign a player from the British Amateur Rugby League Association squad that recently successfully toured Australia. They have acquired Kevin Nason, a 22-year-old centre from Moorlands Club, Yorkshire.



McGuigan: Family pressure

Rugby posts Sir David Orr, the former chairman of Unilever and now chairman of Inchcape, succeeds David Jackson as president of the London Irish Rugby Club. Paul O'Donnell is captain for a second year.

Track upset

Coventry's Olympic 800 runner, Lorraine Baker, chosen for England's Commonwealth Games team, tried the 400 metres at the Midlands AAA championships at Perry Bar, Birmingham, and was beaten by a junior international, Jennifer Howell, Nottingham, who set a championship best of 54.4sec. Miss Baker's 54.83sec was only good enough for third.

Olympic deal

European television companies are to pay a total of \$5.7 million for coverage of the Calgary Winter Olympic Games in 1988. Dick Pound, International Olympic Committee spokesman, said in Calgary. It was described as a bargain for the Europeans in view of the \$309 million the American network, ABC, had agreed to pay for exclusive broadcasting rights in the United States. In 1984, the 31 Eurovision countries paid \$4.1 million for rights to the Sarajevo Winter Games.

Quick century

Glen Longland, of the Antelope Club, riding in the Wessex RC 100 miles time trial, recorded a time of 3hr 41min 34sec, an average of 27.08mph. It was a course record and the fastest 100-mile time of the season.

Dutch luck

Pakistan, the world hockey champions, defeated the Netherlands 1-0 in Amsterdam to level the international series at two matches each with one drawn (Sydney Friskin writes).

POWERBOATING

Wilson takes world lead in Amsterdam

Mark Wilson, of Great Britain, yesterday won the Amsterdam grand prix and took the lead in the world Formula II circuit racing championship (Bryan Stiles writes). Even before the grand prix got under way, the London driver, Bill Ormiston, was lying in a Dutch hospital recovering from shoulder and neck injuries sustained when he lost control of his catamaran on a bend during time trials and was flung from the boat.

During the race Chris Bash, of the United States, who had begun the day as joint championship leader with the Welshman, Jonathan Jones, became involved in a collision and had to retire. Neil Hall of London was also taken to hospital when his catamaran flipped as the leaders were on their 42nd lap, but suffered only minor injuries. He and Ormiston were not being detained in hospital.

RESULTS (French stage, GB values in italics): 1. M Wilson, 2. J Hall, 3. J Jones, 4. W Taylor, 5. S J Williams, 6. M Bickerton (New), 7. Overall world standings: 1. Wilson, 2. Bash, 3. Jones, 4. Bash (USA), 5. J Hall, 6. S J Hall (WGA), 7. Williams, Taylor, 8.

Selectors pull a surprise with Larkins's recall

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

England 12

In their desperation, England's cricket selectors have recalled Wayne Larkins to play in the third and last Test match against India, sponsored by Cornhill and starting at Edgbaston on Thursday. Gower and Foster also come back, and Neal Radford makes his first appearance in a party of 12. Dropped from the side that was outplayed at Headingley are Lamb, Lever, Slack and Christopher Smith.

I can think of a no more unexpected choice since the Second War than that of Larkins. What makes it so surprising is that owing to a football injury to his ankle, which kept him idle until the end of May, he has played only six first-class innings this season, plus the one he started at Hastings on Saturday evening and which will be followed with interest today. His scores have been 8, 10, 12, 0, 11, 2 and 9 not out.

He is 32 and the last of his six Test matches was against Australia at the Oval in 1981 when he made 34 (his best score for England) and 24. Although, when the mood takes him, he can play quite brilliantly, his cavalier style has always been more attractive than consistent. He runs hot and cold, getting out a lot in the twenties and thirties but then reeling off a fortnight of centuries.

In same mould as Gooch

Ten years ago, when making a documentary on cricket, one of the television companies, having gone to Edgbaston to film the game behind the scenes, decided that while they were there they might as well take a shot or two of the match in progress. Warwickshire were playing Northamptonshire, and what they found themselves recording was an innings of 167 by Larkins. Now in the archives, it is reckoned to be a classic exhibition of batsmanship.

Larkins went to Australia in 1979-80 but he was still more a player of promise than fulfilment when, in 1982, he was named for three years for touring South Africa, with the side that, did so against the wishes of the Test and County Cricket Board. On returning, he scored five centuries for Northamptonshire and showed that season the sort of form that would have interested the selectors had he been eligible. But by 1984 he had dropped to 38th in the national batting averages, and last year he was 59th. Any number of opening batsmen must have thought yesterday that they had a better chance of hearing their name in this week's side.

Widely described as "a bunch of has-beens" at the time, seven of that "rebel" team to South Africa have since been chosen for England - Embury, Gooch, Lever, Sidebottom, Taylor, Willey, and now Larkins. Many would say that Boycott, Underwood and Knott also should have been.

Larkins could, I suppose, have been brought out of storage in case Gooch is unavailable for Australia and someone of experience and with the same attacking beat is needed to replace him; but that is pure conjecture. He is certainly a remarkable selection, especially when what the side needs in the early order is stability. The idea for it may have come when Larkins was making a dashing 40 for Northamptonshire against Middlesex in its last Wednesday's NatWest tie. Fred Titmus, a selector, was there to see it, as of course was Gating.

As Larkins returns, Lamb, his Northamptonshire colleague, departs after playing 45 successive Test matches. Lamb gave himself a lot to live up to when he made four Test hundreds in 1984, three against West Indies and one against Sri Lanka. Since then he has averaged 25 in 22 innings. Only patronage could have kept him in at that rate, but he is only 32 and could well be back. Larkins will be younger.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Boxing boost for Ulster

By George Ace

Ulster sport has received a boost with the settling of a bitter row over the selection of the province's Commonwealth Games team. Two weeks ago, amateur boxing officials pulled their squad out of the Northern Ireland team when the local Games council dropped a nominated boxer from the squad. The boxing officials said that they were boycotting next month's Edinburgh games.

But, a compromise has been reached between the Northern Ireland Games Council and the Ulster Games Council.

Tests	44	Age
W G Gaining (Middlesex)	55	25
G A Gooch (Essex)	55	25
W Larkins (Northants)	52	32
D I Gower (Leeds)	42	23
C W J Athey (Gloucester)	37	21
D R Pringle (Essex)	32	27
P N Edmunds (Middlesex)	34	33
I G Smith (Middlesex)	34	33
W N French (Worcester)	1	28
N V Radford (Worcester)	0	28
G R Miller (Essex)	29	27
N A Foster (Essex)	12	24

This season's averages				
Batting	I	NO	Runs	HS
Athey	13	1	825	171
Gower	8	1	277	83
Foster	10	1	260	53
French	12	3	288	36
Smith	9	2	165	27
Pringle	10	0	268	114
Dilley	11	4	73	26
Radford	10	1	91	23
Edmunds	7	1	81	11
Embury	10	0	89	49
Larkins	6	0	43	12

Bowling	O	M	Runs	W	Avg
Embury	187	87	588	15	17.20
Pringle	256	81	593	34	17.44
Radford	259	78	517	42	21.83
Foster	338	82	682	24	28.42
Gating	35	15	71	3	23.66
Dilley	42	25	66	6	25.00
Edmunds	138	41	280	6	35.00
Gooch	74	21	177	4	44.25
Athey	18	5	80	1	80.00

one of five specialist batsmen at Edgbaston; at Headingley there were six.

Radford's selection may cause a blush or two in Lancashire, where they decided at the end of 1984 that they had no more use for him. Worcestershire took him on, and like Athey when he moved from Yorkshire to Gloucestershire, he has benefited greatly from a change of environment. Last season and this, Radford's bag of wickets stands at 144, 12 more than Marshall, who comes next.

Born in Zambia (like Edmunds), brought up in South Africa and a regular member of the successful Transvaal side, Radford had to decide last autumn whether to make himself available for South Africa against Kim Hughes' Australian XI (the South African selectors were keen that he should) or to throw in his lot with England. He chose England, having already been put on the reserve list for the winter tours to West Indies and Sri Lanka. A bustling, eager bowler, he surprises batsmen by the way he "chairs the pitch". He is 29 and a lively fielder, but no more than a tolerable tail-end batsman.

Foster has bowled his way back by taking 29 wickets in Essex's last four championship matches. England's *laissez-faire* approach got to him in the West Indies last winter. But he should have learnt from that. If Essex can continue to supply England with bowlers at the present rate - Foster will be the fourth of them to have played against India - and yet retain their lead in the championship, it will be much to their credit. The selectors have kept faith with Dilley and taken the precaution again of having both Edmunds and Embury on call.

Side may again struggle for runs

A year ago at Edgbaston the Test match against Australia was won for England by Ellison, whose return to form and fitness is one of the needs of the moment. Of that England side - their winning margin was an innings and 118 runs - Robinson, Lamb, Borham, Dowton, Ellison and Taylor will all be missing on Thursday. So will Slack, who has failed to persuade the selectors that he is what they are looking for.

With Embury and Edmunds rarely reaching double figures in Test matches these days, and nothing much in the way of runs to be expected from Dilley, Foster, Radford, and French, and none of the batsmen in prime form, it requires no great imagination to see England struggling again with the bat. Even Gooch, Larkins, Gower and Gating had, before yesterday, a combined first-class average for the season of only 28. In other words, Gating seems likely to have just as hard a job making ends meet against India as Gower did against West Indies. As for the selectors, they clearly think that the present crisis is no time for bleeding a youngster.

Wimbledon
latest scores
by phone
0898
15 30 40

It's a computer-linked instant score service. The score you hear on your phone is updated instantly by computer simultaneously with the on-court scoreboards. And a radio sports reporter adds his own expert commentary. It's the fastest service in tennis.

Charged at the 'M' rate. Courtesy of Computerial Ltd.